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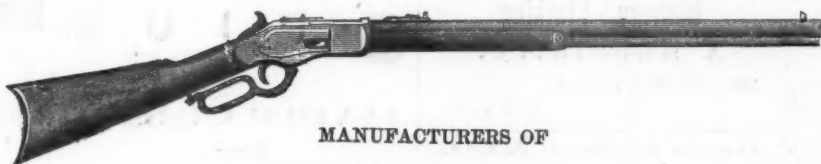
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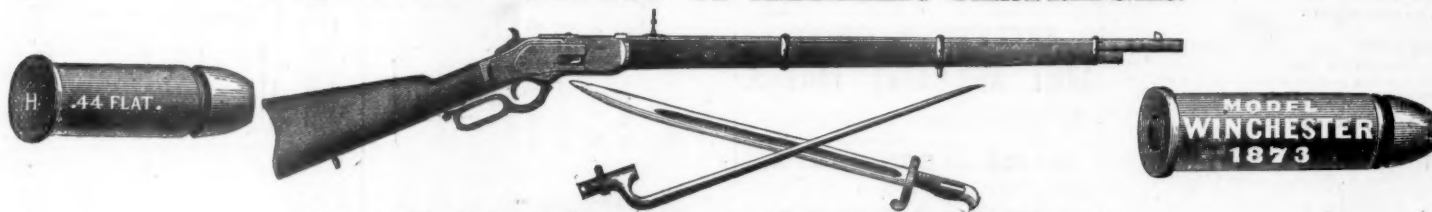
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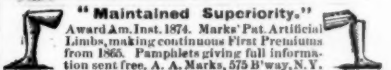
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Columbus, Bk. O. . .	3d Lt. G. F. Cooke, 15th Inf.
Newport Bk., Ky. . .	1st Lt. J. A. Haughy, 21st Inf.

G. O. No. 22, WASHINGTON, March 24, 1876.

The report of the Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 3, S. O. 264, Dec 27, 1875, from this office, on the subject "As to the advisability of supplying two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons for use in the Army, and the general pattern or patterns best adapted for the purpose," having been approved by the Secretary of War, the subjoined extract therefrom is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. The Board is of the opinion that it is advisable to supply two-horse and four-horse or mule wagons for use in the Army. It is, however, of the opinion that a wagon of one pattern will answer both purposes. . . . The object was to devise a wagon to give good service, light enough for ordinary post purposes, that could be easily drawn by two animals, and yet possess sufficient strength to answer as a four-horse or mule wagon for such road purposes as rapidly transporting the baggage of Paymasters, escorts, and light marching columns. . . . It was decided to adopt the patent iron hub, it being the opinion of the Board, . . . that it would prove the most advantageous for the different climates in which the wagons of the Army are used. The opinion that the use of a nut for securing the wheel on the axle would prove better than the linch-pin also prevailed. . . . The wagon is also constructed so that the bed and running gear can be taken apart for shipment. . . . Detailed specifications of the wagon recommended for adoption accompany this report. (We omit the signatures of the Board and the specifications accompanying their report.)

G. O. No. 26, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1876.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of G. O. No. 85, of Oct. 1, 1875, and up to April 1, 1876, are announced:

I. PROMOTIONS.

Subsistence Department.—Captain John W. Barriger, Commissary of Subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, Nov. 31, 1875, vice Taylor, deceased.

Medical Department.—Captain Charles B. White, Assistant Surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, Oct. 1, 1875, vice Weeds, deceased; Captain George M. Sternberg, Assistant Surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, December 1, 1875, vice Peters, retired from active service.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieutenant James Mercur, to be captain, December 9, 1875, vice Holgate, resigned; Second Lieutenant William B. Bixby, to be first lieutenant, December 9, 1875, vice Mercur, promoted.

First Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, of the 3rd Cavalry, to be colonel, December 2, 1875, vice Gillem, deceased; Second Lieutenant Frederick K. Ward, to be first lieutenant, November 11, 1875, vice Winters, appointed regimental quartermaster, G.

Third Cavalry.—Major William B. Royall, of the 5th Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, December 2, 1875, vice Grover, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.

Fifth Cavalry.—Captain Verling K. Hart, of the 7th Cavalry, to be major, December 2, 1875, vice Royall, promoted to the 3rd Cavalry.

Seventh Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Thomas W. Custer, to be captain, December 2, 1875, vice Hart, promoted to the 5th Cavalry, G; First Lieutenant Thomas M. McDougall, to be captain, December 15, 1875, vice Thompson, retired from active service, B; Second Lieutenant William T. Craycroft, to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1875, vice Custer, promoted, B; Second Lieutenant Charles Braden, to be first lieutenant, December 9, 1875, vice Weston who resigns his regimental commission only, L; Second Lieutenant Charles G. DeHudlo, to be first lieutenant, December 15, 1875, vice McDougall, promoted, E.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant John Conline, to be first lieutenant, November 15, 1875, vice Davidson, dismissed, G; Second Lieutenant F. Beers Taylor, to be first lieutenant, February 25, 1876, vice Washington, dismissed, E.

Second Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Edgar S. Dudley, to be first lieutenant, October 23, 1875, vice Campbell, deceased, E.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Gerhard L. Luhn, to be captain, December 31, 1875, vice de Laubenfels, dismissed, F; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn, to be captain, January 10, 1876, vice Bartlett, promoted to the 11th Infantry, B; Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Brown, to be first lieutenant, January 10, 1876, vice Quinn, promoted, K.

Eighth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant P. Henry Ray, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1875, vice Lowe, resigned, G.

Eleventh Infantry.—Captain Charles G. Bartlett, of the 4th Infantry, to be major, January 10, 1876, vice Douglass, promoted to the 14th Infantry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Major Henry Douglass, of the 11th Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel, January 10, 1876, vice Woodward, promoted to the 15th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson, to be first lieutenant, January 23, 1876, vice Warren, deceased, F; Second Lieutenant John Murphy, to be first lieutenant, February 1, 1876, vice Steele, resigned, B.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward, of the 14th Infantry, to be colonel, Jan. 10, 1876, vice Granger, deceased; First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad, to be captain, January 23, 1876, vice Ellis, deceased, C; Second Lieutenant Leverett H. Walker, to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1865, vice Little, dismissed, G; Second Lieutenant George A. Cornish, to be first lieutenant, January 25, 1876, vice Conrad, promoted, I.

II. APPOINTMENTS.

Bureau of Military Justice.—Colonel William McK. Dunn, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, to be judge-advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general, December 1, 1875, vice Holt, retired from active service.

Subsistence Department.—First Lieutenant John F. Weston, of the 7th Cavalry, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, November 24, 1875, vice Barriger, promoted.

Post Chaplains.—The Reverend Geo. A. England, of Colorado Territory, to be post chaplain, February 1, 1876, vice Petherbridge, resigned; the Reverend George W. Simpson, of Maryland, to be post chaplain, February 1, 1876, vice Chevers, deceased; the Reverend Moses N. Adams, of Minnesota, to be post chaplain, February 14, 1876, vice Ragan, deceased.

Fifth Cavalry.—Homer W. Wheeler, of Kansas, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Eckerson, dismissed, L.

Tenth Cavalry.—William Van W. Rely, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Gilmore, resigned, K; since transferred to the 7th Cavalry.

First Infantry.—Louis Wilhelm, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Armstrong, promoted, E.

Second Infantry.—Richard T. Earle, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, November 5, 1875, vice Clark, appointed regimental quartermaster, K.

Fifth Infantry.—William H. C. Bowen, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Ribbitt, resigned, A.

Sixth Infantry.—Bernard A. Byrne, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Eckerson, resigned, C; Charles H. Ingalls, of Maine, to be second lieutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Wetherill, promoted, B.

Seventh Infantry.—Alfred B. Johnson, of Minnesota, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Ames, deceased, I; Francis Woodbridge, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, February 1, 1876, vice Long, dismissed, A.

Eighth Infantry.—Henry Johnson, Jr., of California, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Summerhayes, promoted, K.

Tenth Infantry.—Stephen Y. Seyburn, of Louisiana, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Duggan, promoted, A.

Eleventh Infantry.—First Sergeant William W. Shipman, K, 13th Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Thayer, resigned, A.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Private Stephen J. Mulhall, of the General Service, to be second lieutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Johnson, promoted, H.

Fifteenth Infantry.—George F. Cooke, of Ohio, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Cattel, promoted, B; Private Basil N. Waters, of the Signal Service, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice De Lany, promoted, D; David D. Mitchell, of Missouri, to be second lieutenant, February 29, 1876, vice Walker, promoted, K.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Richard R. Steedman, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant, February 1, 1876, vice Ballance, transferred to the 22d Infantry, A.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Andrew E. Kilpatrick, of Mississippi, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Cairns, promoted, K; Private James D. Nickerson, of the General Service, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Lyons, deceased, C.

Eighteenth Infantry.—William S. Patten, of New York, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Benner, promoted, C.

Twentieth Infantry.—John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Ribbitt, resigned, G;

Palmer Tilton, of Massachusetts, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Howgate, promoted, A.

Twenty-third Infantry.—J. Rozier Clagett, of the District of Columbia, to be second lieutenant, November 29, 1875, vice Winters, dismissed, C.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—The Reverend James C. Lavery, of Pennsylvania, to be chaplain, March 15, 1876, vice Schultz, resigned.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—James H. Lane, of Kansas, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Wheeler, resigned, A; Robert H. R. Loughborough, of Virginia, to be second lieutenant, October 15, 1875, vice Thompson, cashiered, B.

III. TRANSFER.

Second Lieutenant William Van W. Rely, from the 10th Cavalry to the Seventh Cavalry, January 26, 1876, vice Craycroft, promoted, —.

IV. RETIRED.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with Sections 16 and 17 of the Act of August 3, 1861. [Section 1251, Revised Statutes].

Major De Witt C. Peters, Surgeon, December 1, 1875; Captain Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, December 15, 1875; First Lieutenant Hampden S. Cattel, 15th Infantry, February 29, 1876.

By direction of the President, in conformity with Section 12 of the Act of July 17, 1862. [Section 1244, Revised Statutes].

Brigadier General Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, December 1, 1875 (at his own request); Captain William Thompson, 7th Cavalry, December 15, 1875 (at his own request).

V. CASUALTIES.—resigned (12).*

Declined.—By Edmund R. Williams, of New York, the appointment of second lieutenant, 6th Infantry, October 15, 1875.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment.—By Brigadier-General William McK. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General, his commission of Assistant Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of colonel, December 1, 1875.

DIED (23).*

WHOLLY RETIRED (1).*

DROPPED FOR DESERTION (1).*

DISMISSED (5).*

CASHIERED (1).*

* These are omitted, as they have been published officially in the JOURNAL from week to week.

VI. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies and batteries to which they have succeeded in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birth-place of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name, correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

VIII. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once, direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 27, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1876.

Amends paragraphs 1220, 1221, 1222, and 1223, Revised Regulations of 1863, to read as follows:

Par. 1220. Beef cattle will be purchased by gross or net weight, preferably the latter, and all advertisements and contracts should state not only the average weight desired, but that none will be received of less than a specific weight, and in general those of less weight than one thousand pounds should not be accepted unless it is impracticable to procure them at economical rates, or smaller ones are preferred on account of the limited number of troops to be supplied, or for other sufficient reasons. Bulls, cows, stags, and hornless cattle should not be received. When beef-cattle are accepted, whether under formal contracts or otherwise, they must be accurately weighed if practicable, and will be accounted for on the return of provisions by their number and aggregate net weight. The net weight will be estimated as 55 percent of the gross weight when the animal weighs 1,200 or more pounds; 50 percent when weighing less than 1,300 and over 800 pounds; and 40 percent when weighing 800 pounds or less. This mode of determining the net weight of beef-cattle will govern only when they are in condition to yield fresh beef of a good and marketable quality; cattle not in such condition will be rejected, unless circumstances render their acceptance or purchase indispensable, when a lower and specially-determined percentage will be adopted. When the cattle of a herd cannot be weighed, their net weight will be determined as follows: The herd will be separated into three lots, according to apparent weight—heavy, medium, and light—or into a greater number of lots if the herd is large and the cattle of great diversity in weight; from each of these lots one average animal will be selected, killed, dressed, and trimmed as prescribed in contracts for furnishing fresh beef, and accurately weighed; the dressed weight thus ascertained will be accepted as the average net weight of the lots of cattle from which they are severally taken.

All supplies of fresh meats for troops should be contracted for and delivered from the block when it can be done economically, and cattle on the hoof purchased only for troops in campaigns or on the march. Hides of slaughtered cattle will be taken up and accounted for on the return of provisions, and sold as soon as practicable after being taken from the animal, being carefully cared for (by drying or salting) while on hand.

Par. 1221. In all contracts for beef-cattle, it should be stipulated that they shall be kept without food and water twelve hours immediately preceding weighing, and the manner prescribed in paragraph 1220 for determining the net weight must be inserted.

When open-market purchases of cattle are made, and time or special circumstances do not admit of reducing to writing the terms of purchase agreed on, the mode of ascertaining the net weight must be stated to and accepted by the party supplying the cattle.

Par. 1222. Hay, corn, fodder, or other articles of feed suitable for beef-cattle, may be purchased for their subsistence when sufficient pasturage cannot be secured, such articles to be accounted for on the return of provisions, and to be fed to the cattle in such quantity as may be necessary in order to supply the troops with beef of a good and marketable quality.

Par. 1223. When beef-cattle are transferred they should be weighed, or their weight estimated as prescribed in paragraph 1220; but if neither be practicable their weight must be appraised, and the loss or gain since previous weight or appraisal reported by the officer delivering the cattle and accounted for on his return of provisions.

G. O. No. 28. WAR DEPARTMENT.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1876.

The following orders of the President of the United States are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Headquarters of the Army are hereby re-established at Washington City, and all orders and instructions relative to military operations, or affecting the military control and discipline of the Army, issued by the President through the Secretary of War, shall be promulgated through the General of the Army, and the Departments of the Adjutant-General and the Inspector-General shall report to him and be under his control in all matters relating thereto.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 30. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 1876.

The following instructions from the Secretary of War are published for the guidance of all concerned: Hereafter the number of military convicts held in confinement at military posts after their dishonorable discharge from the Army by sentence of Courts-martial will be reported in red ink on a separate line of the regular monthly Post Returns, but should not be included in the "total" of the garrison. They will also be accounted for by name, under a distinct head, in the same manner as required by existing regulations in the case of soldiers who are "casually at post."

The corps, regiments, and companies to which the prisoners belonged at the date of their discharge; the number, date, and source of order promulgating sentence; the date of arrival at post, and all alterations and casualties will be accurately noted.

By command of General Sherman:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1876:

Company C, 4th Cavalry, from Fort Elliott, Texas, to Fort Sill, Ind. T.
 Company C, 4th Artillery, from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Presidio, Cal.
 Company F, 12th Infantry, from Angel Island, Cal., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

G. C.-M. O., W. D., A.-G. O.

G. C.-M. O. 43, Washington, April 5, 1876.—Remits the unexecuted portion of sentence of Lance Sergeant George W. Goff, Provost Guard U. S. Military Prison, in the Leavenworth Military Prison.

G. C.-M. O. 44, Washington, April 5, 1876.—Reduces the confinement of James McCann, late saddler, D. 8th Cavalry, in Leavenworth Military Prison, to eighteen months.

G. C.-M. O. 45, Washington, April 5, 1876.—Reduces the confinement of Henry Bruning, late wagoner, K, 4th Cavalry, in Leavenworth Military Prison, to two years.

G. C.-M. O. 46, Washington, April 6, 1876.—States that Fred. T. Powell, late B, 15th Infantry, who escaped from Fort Wingate, N. M., July 27, 1874, while undergoing sentence of G. C.-M., and since surrendered, will be sent to the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., under proper guard, to serve out the remainder of his term of confinement.

G. C.-M. O. 47, Washington, April 6, 1876.—Publishes case of Henry T. O'Neill, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry. Sentence, "To be discharged without pay and allowances, and hard labor for two years at the Leavenworth Military Prison." The General Court-martial of which Major Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department U. S. Army, is president, is dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. 48, Washington, April 6, 1876.—Publishes proceedings in the case of Sergeant D. H. Sackett, Signal Service U. S. Army. Charge—"Desertion." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence, "Reduced to the ranks and hard labor for two years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances during confinement." Approved. So much of the sentence as relates to confinement will be carried into execution at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The General Court-martial of which First Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, 4th Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, is president, is dissolved.

G. C.-M. O. 49, Washington, April 6, 1876.—Reduces the period of confinement in the case of James G. Harris, late F, 1st Cavalry, at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to two years.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

In pursuance of telegraphic instructions from the Lieutenant-General, Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, will repair to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri on public business, and on completion thereof, will return to his Headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. Captain Edward W. Smith, A. D. C., will accompany General Terry to Chicago and return (S. O. 43, D. Dakota, April 7).

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

The following named officers, aides-de-camp to the General of the Army, will repair to Washington from St. Louis, Mo., and report for duty at the Headquarters of the Army: Colonels J. C. Audenried, John M. Bacon and A. McD. McCook (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, Inspector-General of the Division, will proceed without delay to Fort

Monroe, Va., and carry out the special instructions he has received from the Division commander (S. O. 59, M. D. Atlantic, April 5).

Lieutenant Colonel Absalom Baird, A. I.-G., was ordered April 8 to Milwaukee, Wis., Rock Island, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to inspect accounts (S. O. 32, M. D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major R. N. Batchelder, Q. M., and Captain Geo. H. Weeks, A. Q. M., were detailed members of G. C.-M. at Portland, Oregon, March 29.

Captain James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., was ordered April 7 to Fort Preble, Me., to make an inspection of the Quartermaster's Department at that post (S. O. 60, M. D. Atlantic).

Captain A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., will, in addition to his present duties, relieve Major William Myers, Quartermaster, of his duties as Depot Quartermaster in Washington (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 7). The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Department are announced April 6: Col. Robert Allen, A. Q. M.-G., relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster Mil. Div. Pacific; Major Wm. Myers, Q. M., relieves Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M.-G., as Chief Quartermaster Dept. California, and goes on temporary duty as Acting Chief Quartermaster Mil. Div. Pacific. Lieutenant-Colonel Eddy, on being relieved by Major Myers, will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.).

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M.-G., was ordered April 7 to Indianapolis, Indiana, on official business (S. O. 48, D. South). Captain W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., was ordered April 10 to report by letter to the Quartermaster-General; Captain J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., relieves Captain E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., at Camp Douglas and Ogden, Utah. Captain Atwood, on being relieved by Captain Furey, will report for assignment to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. Captain A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., will remain at Omaha, Neb.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., is ordered to duty at Fort Brown, Texas (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 10).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

By authority of the War Department, permission was given March 25 to ship from San Francisco, Cal., to Alaska Territory, certain quantities of wine and spirits for the personal use of citizens in Alaska, remote from posts (S. O. 35, M. D. Pacific). G. O. No. 10, D. Arizona, March 14, states that, it is observed that at some of the posts in this Department, sufficient attention is not given to the use of the soldier's ration. The ration as prescribed by Army Regulations has been well considered, and is ample. It rarely becomes necessary to wholly deprive the soldier of any part of the ration. There is no post in the Department at which there are not facilities for a garden. G. O. 22, series 1866, and 94, series 1873, from the Adjutant-General's Office, prescribe the methods of procuring articles of diet necessary, and which are not provided by the Government. Should it become necessary to purchase flour, the quantity purchased should be turned into the post bakery and disposed of in the same manner as that turned in as the regular issue to a company. Post commanders are notified that they will be held responsible for a more careful supervision as to the internal management of the companies under their command, and that the Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department has been directed to give special attention to the manner in which the company and post funds are managed, to the end that the orders of the War Department and those of this Department, may be strictly observed.

Captain W. H. Nash, C. S., was April 5 assigned to duty as Depot Commissary of Subsistence, at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. (S. O. 40, D. Platte). Captain Wm. H. Bell, C. S., is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 20.

Major T. J. Haines was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 11.

Commissary Sergeant Charles Brown was ordered April 5 to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., for duty with the command to take the field from that post (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., April 10, and Assistant Surgeon J. M. Dickson a member of G. C.-M. at Huntsville, Ala., April 7. Hospital Steward Otto Cyriax was April 6 relieved from duty in the office of the Medical Director of Department of the Gulf, to enable him to comply with S. O. 43, W. D., A.-G. O. (S. O. 63, D. Gulf).

Assistant Surgeon Frederick C. Ainsworth was ordered March 24 to Sitka, Alaska, as post surgeon; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald will be relieved from duty at that post and will report at Department Headquarters for assignment to duty (S. O. 34, D. Columbia). Surgeon Charles H. Alden is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 20. Surgeon R. H. Alexander and Surgeon Alden were also detailed on G. C.-M. at Portland, Ore., March 29.

Assistant Surgeon E. T. Comegys, U. S. Army, was ordered April 4 to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 58, M. D. Atlantic). Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Camp Supply, I. T., April 20. Assistant Surgeon Joseph H. T. King is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Brady, Mich., April 14.

Hospital Steward I. N. Thacker was ordered April 7 to Santa Fé, N. M., for duty (S. O. 63, D. Mo.). Surgeon T. A. McParlin is detailed a number of G. C.-M. at Fort Marcy, N. M., April 1. So much of par. 6, S. O. No. 43, March 4, 1876, W. D., A.-G. O., as

directs Hospital Steward Thomas D. Price to report to Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward on the 10th day of April, 1876, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, amended so as to place him on duty at Philadelphia, Penn., in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, to date from April 3, 1876 (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O.). The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made by S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 8: Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Happersett is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and ordered to Philadelphia, to report by letter to the Surgeon-General; Assistant Surgeon V. B. Hubbard will report to the Department of California for duty; Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham will report to the Army Medical Board in New York City for examination for promotion, afterwards to Department of Texas for duty; Assistant Surgeon Walter Reed will accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of California, afterwards to Department of Arizona for duty; Surgeon Charles E. Goddard and Assistant Surgeons Edward T. Comegys and William C. Shannon, are relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic and will report to Department of Texas for duty; Assistant Surgeons Charles Syer and Joseph K. Corson will report to the Army Medical Board in New York City for examination for promotion, afterwards to M. D. Atlantic for duty; Assistant Surgeon Daniel W. Eisel after examination will report to Department of the Columbia for duty; Assistant Surgeons James P. Kimball and Clarence Ewen after examination will report to Military Division of the Atlantic for duty; Assistant Surgeons Samuel M. Horton, George P. Jaquett, W. E. Whitehead, W. F. Buchanan, Henry McElderry, Edwin Bentley Joseph B. Girard, and J. H. T. King, after examination will report by letter to the Surgeon-General. The resignation of Assistant Surgeon John B. Hamilton has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1876 (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 8).

Assistant Surgeon C. R. Greenleaf is detailed member of G. C.-M. at Nashville, Tenn., April 13. A. A. Surgeon E. S. Smith was April 4 relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and reports for annulment of his contract, at his own request (S. O. 35, D. Cal.). Hospital Steward H. H. Lyons was ordered April 5 to relieve Hospital Steward R. E. E-kildson, at Greenville, S. C. E-kildson, when relieved, to report to Fort Macon, N. C., for duty (S. O. 47, D. South). The leave of absence for seven days granted A. A. Surgeon W. T. Baird was April 5 extended ten days (S. O. 62, D. Texas).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for twenty days was March 31 granted Major H. B. Reese (S. O. 44, D. South). Leave of absence for one month was April 30 granted Major David Taylor, Leavenworth City, Kas., to be taken advantage of in sufficient time to enable him to make his payments on the muster-rolls of April 30 (S. O. 59, D. Mo.). So much of Orders as directs Major George E. Glenn to make payment at McComb City, Miss., was March 31 revoked, and Major W. H. Eckels, Paymaster, U. S. Army, will pay the troops there to date of last muster (S. O. 62, D. Gulf).

Majors Joseph H. Eaton and Reginald H. Towler were detailed members of G. C.-M. at Portland, Ore., March 29.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. P. Farley was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 11.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following named enlisted men of the Ordnance Department are detailed for duty at the Exhibition at Philadelphia, to report to First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, at Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1876: Corporals Francis Verneuil and Urban Gebhart, Washington Arsenal, D. C.; Corporal John Fitzpatrick and 1st Class Private Thomas Devery, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Corporal Franklin S. Gilpatrick and 1st Class Privates Peter Baker, Thomas Rapp, and John Weier, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1st Class Privates Charles W. Jackson, Zachariah Coffin, and Simon Connelly, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; 1st Class Privates Alexander Brandt and Rufus G. Gray, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; 1st Class Private James McCort, St. Louis, Mo.; 2d Class Private Frederick J. Bullock, Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

Mr. Sampson, from the House Committee on Patents, March 31, reported the following bill: "That the commissioner of patents be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to revive the application of Stephen V. Benét, for a patent for an improved cartridge, dated April, 1866, and to hear and determine this application in the same manner as if two years had not elapsed since the last action of the office thereon, and to grant letters-patent upon said application if the invention therein described and claimed is found to be novel and patentable. But no person shall be held responsible in damages for the manufacture, sale, or use of such cartridges prior to the issue of the patent. And the subsequent sale and use of those manufactured at the time of the issue shall not be held to be an infringement of said patent. And the Government shall be entitled to the free use thereof for the military or naval service."

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted March 15 from his station in Mobile, Ala., to Captain Damrell (S. O. No. 23, H. Q. C. of E.).

Chaplains.—Leave of absence for one year, from April 1, 1876, on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Post Chaplain Edmund B. Tuttle, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., W. D., A.-G. O., April 5).

1st Cavalry. Colonel CUIVER GROVER.—Headquarters, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; G. San Diego, Cal.; E. L. H. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Coiville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.

Second Lieutenant Herbert E. Tutherly was March 30 ordered to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for Garrison Court-martial duty, on completion of which service he will return to his proper station (S. O. 34, D. Cal.)

2nd Cavalry. Colonel I. N. PALMER.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; D. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; E. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for an extension of three months, was April 6 granted First Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. (S. O. 31, M. D. Mo.)

3rd Cavalry. Colonel J. J. REYNOLDS.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. M. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; B. H. L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. G. I. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; K. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Second Lieutenant A. H. Russell reports to the Board of Ordnance Officers, Ordnance Agency, N. Y. City, April 11, for examination for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 10).

5th Cavalry. Colonel Wm. H. EMORY.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. E. Fort Hayes, Kas.; C. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; F. Fort Dodge, Kas.; H. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Fort Gibson, I. T.; K. Fort Riley, Kas.; L. M. Fort Lyon, C. T.

Major G. A. Gordon and Captain E. M. Hayes are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Camp Supply, I. T., April 20.

6th Cavalry. Colonel JAMES OAKES.—Headquarters and B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache; C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; E. I. Camp Verde, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; K. Camp McDowell, A. T.

Captains C. H. Campbell and W. Harper, Jr.; First Lieutenant E. C. Hentig and Second Lieutenant W. Baird are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Camp Apache, A. T., April 5.

Second Lieutenant T. B. Nichols was registered at Hdqrs Military Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 11.

Companies I and E indulged in a horse race at Camp Verde, on St. Patrick's day; 400 yards, \$100 a side. E company's horse came in 2 yards ahead. A sack race, and a wheel-barrow race blindfolded, followed, and a dance in the evening.

7th Cavalry. Colonel S. D. STURGIS.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. E. F. I. L. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; B. G. Shreveport, La.; H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; K. McComb City, Miss.

1st Lt. A. E. Smith was ordered March 29, to report for duty with his company (A) at Fort Bayard (S. O. 34, D. N. M.)

By direction of the President, Par. 1, S. O. No. 57, March 23, 1876, W. D., A. G. O., relieving Major Lewis Merrill from duty in connection with the International Exhibition of 1876, was April 6 revoked (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

8th Cavalry. Colonel J. I. GREGG.—Headquarters and B. K. Fort Clark, Texas; C. D. H. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; F. Fort Garland, C. T.; A. E. G. M. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Major A. J. Alexander is detailed for duty at Philadelphia Exhibition (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

9th Cavalry. Colonel EDWARD HATCH.—Headquarters Santa Fe, N. M.; D. L. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort McRae, N. M.

First Lieutenant C. A. Stedman was registered at Hdqrs Military Div. Atlantic during the week ending April 11.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Clarence A. Stedman was April 10 extended one month, at the expiration of which he will report at his proper station (S. O. 83, M. D. Mo.) Captains F. S. Dodge and Francis Moore are detailed members, and First Lieutenant J. S. Loud, J.-A., of G. C.-M. at Fort Marcy, N. M., April 21.

1st Artillery. Colonel ISRAEL VOGDES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; D. I. Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.

Colonel Israel Vogdes is detailed president of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 10.

3rd Artillery. Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY.—Headquarters and C. E. G. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; D. H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; L. M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Captain John R. Myrick, First Lieutenants James Chester, Frank W. Huss, James B. Burbank, and John B. Eaton, are detailed members and First Lieutenant William A. Kobbe, Jr., Adjutant, J.-A., of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 11.

4th Artillery. Colonel HORACE BROOKS.—Headquarters, A. B. C. Presidio, Cal.; D. K. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E. Fort Stevens, Or.; F. L. Sitka, Alaska; G. Point San Jose, Cal.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; M. Camp McDermitt, Nev. (Detachment M. Sitka.)

First Lieutenant George G. Greenough was ordered March 29 to join his company at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 33, D. Cal.)

Captain Marcus P. Miller is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Portland, Oregon, March 29. Second Lieutenant O. B. Mitcham was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, during the week ending April 11.

The Adjutant-General, in a letter to the Commanding General, Department of California, Through Headquarters of the Army, March 14, says, in regard to the question raised by First Lieutenants G. G. Greenough and Frederick Fuger, as to whether an officer transferred with loss of rank takes relative rank and choice of quarters at a post whose garrison is composed of a mixed command according to his original commission in the Army, or to his regimen-

tal rank as established by the transfer, that in such a case the officer is viewed as entitled to rank and quarters according to the rank he holds in his regiment under the transfer.

1st Infantry.—Colonel THOMAS G. PITCHER.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. D. E. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule, Ay.; B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.

Second Lieutenant Louis Wilhelm was April 5 ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

2nd Infantry. Colonel FRANK WHEATON.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Atlanta, Ga.; A. Livingston, Ala.; C. Huntsville, Ala.; E. Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; K. Mobile, Ala.

First Lieutenant James Miller was April 4 detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., vice First Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, 18th Infantry, relieved (S. O. 46, D. South). Major D. P. Hancock; Captains M. A. Cochran and Charles Keller; First Lieutenant Thomas Drury, and Second Lieutenants John Kinzie and C. W. Rowell are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., April 10. Captain H. C. Cook and First Lieutenant Henry Catley are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant H. B. Sarson J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Huntsville, Ala., April 7. Leave of absence for fifteen days was April 10 granted Captain William Mills, Livingston, Ala. (S. O. 50, D. South).

5th Infantry. Colonel NELSON A. MILES.—Headquarters and B. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. D. Fort Riley, Kas.

First Lieutenant Edmund Rice was April 1 relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, and ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

6th Infantry. Colonel WILLIAM B. HAZEN.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

First Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell was April 7 relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, and ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.) Second Lieutenant Bernard A. Byrne was April 5 ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

8th Infantry. Colonel AUGUST V. KAUTZ.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; D. G. Cp. Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.

Captain W. S. Worth; First Lieutenant S. Craig, and Second Lieutenant H. Johnson are detailed members, and First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Apache, A. T., April 5.

9th Infantry. Colonel JOHN H. KING.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. H. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. D. I. K. Camp Robinson, Neb.; B. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley is detailed for duty at Phila. Exhibition (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

11th Infantry. Colonel WILLIAM H. WOOD.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; A. F. G. Ft. Griffin, Tex.; C. D. I. Ft. Brown, Tex.; H. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to Hdqrs Mil. Div. Missouri for an extension of one month—to take effect September 1, 1876—was March 29 granted Captain Charles A. Wilcox, Fort Richardson, Texas (S. O. 56, D. Tex.) Captain E. C. Bowen was detailed March 31 additional member of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 58, D. Tex.)

12th Infantry. Colonel ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

First Lieutenant John J. Clague was April 7 relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, and ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

13th Infantry. Colonel P. R. DE TROBRIAND.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. Bayou Sara, La.; C. E. Baton Rouge, La.; G. K. Holly Springs, Miss.; H. Fort Gibson, Miss.

Second Lieutenant M. F. Jamar was ordered March 31 to McComb City, Miss., for temporary duty. Leave of absence for twenty days was same date granted Second Lieutenant John H. H. Peshine, to take effect upon the arrival of Second Lieutenant Jamar (S. O. 62, D. Gulf). This order was subsequently revoked. Upon the arrival of Second Lieutenant Jamar at McComb City, Second Lieutenant Peshine will be relieved from duty and proceed to comply with the instructions contained in letter of the Adjutant-General of March 2 (S. O. 65, D. Gulf).

First Lieutenant R. Birnie was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during week ending April 11.

14th Infantry. Colonel JOHN E. SMITH.—Headquarters and B. C. F. H. I. and K. at Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; D. and E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; G. Fort Cameron, Utah.

Captain G. W. Davis was ordered March 29 to report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department for duty in connection with building the Quartermaster's Depot in San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 56, D. Tex.)

First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen was sent March 21 to Fort Townsend, W. T., for garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 32, D. Columbia). Lieutenant Sladen was also detailed J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Portland, Oregon, March 29.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Douglass was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during week ending April 11.

15th Infantry. Colonel Geo. A. Woolward.—Headquarters and A. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; D. Ft. Garland, C. T.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Selden, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

First Lieutenant Cyrus M. DeLany was ordered March 29 to relieve First Lieutenant D. R. Burnham as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Fort Stanton; Lieutenant Burnham to proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and relieve Second Lieutenant George W. Smith, 9th Cavalry, as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that Post (S. O. 84, D. N. M.) Captain Chambers McKibbin and First Lieutenant G.

A. Cornish are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Fort Marcy, N. M., April 21. Second Lieutenant Geo. F. Cooke was ordered to his company April 5, when relieved from G. C.-M. duty (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

16th Infantry. Colonel GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.—Headquarters and F. G. Nashville, Tenn.; A. Lebanon, Ky.; B. H. Jackson, Miss.; C. I. Little Rock, Ark.; D. Humboldt, Tenn.; E. Lancaster, Ky.; K. Frankfort, Ky.

Second Lieutenant Charles R. Tyler was ordered April 4 to Humboldt, Tenn., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 46, D. South). Captain W. G. Wedemeyer and Second Lieutenant Leven C. Allen are detailed members of G. C.-M. at Huntsville, Ala., April 7.

Leave of absence for ten days was April 7 granted Captain Clayton Hale, Jackson, Miss. (S. O. 67, D. Gulf).

Colonel G. Pennypacker; Captain D. M. Vance; First Lieutenants H. C. Ward, R. Q. M., and George H. Palmer are detailed members, and First Lieutenant William V. Richards, Adjutant, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Nashville, Tenn., April 13.

19th Infantry. Colonel THOMAS H. RUGER.—Headquarters and B. D. F. G. H. I. Columbia, S. C.; A. E. Atlanta, Ga.; C. Yorkville, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.

The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga., by his Post Commander, is extended one month (S. O. 49, D. South, April 8).

19th Infantry. Colonel CHARLES H. SMITH.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; A. C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Captain P. H. Remington and Second Lieutenant A. McC. Guard are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Cornelius Gardener J. A. of G. C.-M. at Camp Supply, I. T., April 20.

20th Infantry. Colonel GEORGE SYKES.—Headquarters and C. H. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; B. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.; E. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln.

Eight privates, all picked men, in addition to those heretofore detailed, will be sent from the regiment for service with the Gatling gun battery of Lieutenant-Colonel Custer's column. They will be taken from companies and posts as follows: C. Fort Snelling, two; F. Fort Pembina, two; H. Fort Snelling, two; I. Fort Pembina, two. The Post commanders concerned will make the selections from their respective posts, and, upon the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad, will send their respective detachments of this detail to report to Second Lieutenant William H. Low, Jr., commanding Gatling gun battery, at Fort Lincoln. They will send such men as can ride, and, if possible, men that have served in the cavalry or artillery arms of the Service (S. O. 43, D. Dakota, April 4).

21st Infantry. Colonel ALFRED SULLY.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Wrangle, Alaska; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; K. Fort Boise, I. T.

First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 20. First Lieutenant Wm. H. Boyle was sent March 21 to Fort Townsend, W. T., for garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 33, D. Columbia). Colonel Alfred Sully is detailed president, and Captain Robert Pollock a member of G. C.-M. at Portland, Oregon, March 29.

22nd Infantry. Colonel DAVID S. STANLEY.—Headquarters and D. F. H. D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; B. K. Fort Porter, N. Y.; C. G. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort Macinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

First Lieutenant L. E. Campbell was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic during week ending April 11. Lieutenant Campbell is detailed a member of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 11. Leave of absence for one month was April 4 granted Captain Archibald H. Goodloe, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 58, M. D. Atlantic). Captains Joseph Bush and Charles W. Miner; First Lieutenant Benjamin C. Lockwood, and Second Lieutenant William N. Dykman are detailed members, and Second Lieutenant Fielding L. Davies J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brady, Mich., April 12. First Sergeant G. W. Perkins, D. on special duty, was ordered April 6 to return to his station at Fort Wayne, with permission to delay ten days en route (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

23rd Infantry. Colonel JEFF. C. DAVIS.—Headquarters and C. D. G. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. Fort Hartstuss, Neb.; B. N. Platte, Neb.; E. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; F. Fort Russell, W. T.

Second Lieutenant J. R. Claggett was April 5 ordered to his company (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.)

24th Infantry. Colonel JOSEPH H. POTTER.—Headquarters and E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Captain John C. Gilmore was March 31 detailed as additional member of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Texas (S. O. 58, D. Tex.)

25th Infantry. Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; A. C. Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Quitman, Tex.; G. Fort Bliss, Tex.

Leave of absence for one month was April 5 granted First Lieutenant James Pratt (S. O. 60, D. Tex.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-martial have been ordered:
At Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, April 5. For detail see 6th Cavalry and 8th Infantry (S. O. 32, Dept. Arizona). At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., April 10. For detail see Medical Department and 2d Infantry. At Huntsville, Ala., April 7. For detail see Medical Department and 2d and 16th Infantry (S. O. 45, D. South).

The commanding officer of Post Canby, Pineville, La., will direct an officer of his command to proceed to Natchitoches, La., and report for temporary duty

to the commanding officer of that post to enable him to convene a Garrison Court-martial (S. O. 64, D. Gulf, April 3).

The commanding officer, Fort Stevens, Oregon, detached March 17 an officer to Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 31, D. Columbia). The commanding officer, Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., was ordered March 21 to detach an officer to Fort Stevens, Oregon, for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 32, D. Columbia). At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., April 20. For detail see Subsistence and Medical Departments, 1st Cavalry, and 21st Infantry (S. O. 33, D. Columbia). At Portland, Oregon, March 29. For detail see Medical, Pay, and Q. M. Departments, 4th Artillery, and 14th and 21st Infantry (S. O. 31, D. Columbia).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 10. For detail see 1st and 3d Artillery and 23d Infantry (S. O. 59, M. D. Atlantic). At Camp Supply, I. T., April 20. For detail see Medical Department, 5th Cavalry, and 19th Infantry (S. O. 62, D. Mo.). At Fort Brady, Mich., April 14. For detail see Medical Department and 23d Infantry (S. O. 61, M. D. Atlantic).

At Fort Marcy, N. M., April 21. For detail see Medical Department, 9th Cavalry, and 15th Infantry (S. O. 64, D. Mo.).

At Nashville, Tenn., April 13. For detail see Medical Department and 16th Infantry (S. O. 50, D. South).

Courts-martial Dissolved.—At Camp Lowell, A. T., of which Captain Samuel M. Whiteside, 6th Cavalry, is president, March 21 (S. O. 33, D. Arizona). At Fort Whipple, A. T., Feb. 24, and of which Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G., is president (G. O. 9, D. Arizona). At Holly Springs, Miss., March 30, of which Captain E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry, was president (G. C. M. O. 12, Department Gulf). At Fort Adams, R. I., April 3, of which Captain Alanson M. Randol, 1st Artillery, is president. At Fort Porter, N. Y., April 3, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Elwell C. Otis, 23d Infantry, is president, and at Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 5, of which Captain Javan B. Irvine, is president (G. O. 19, 20, and 21, M. D. Atlantic).

ORDERS RELATING TO ENLISTED MEN.

Discharged.—Bernard Hand, B. 9th Infantry; Jeremiah Sullivan, Cavalry Detachment M. A.; Geo. H. M. alias Geo. Dexter, A. 3th Cavalry; Gebhart Mosberger, Mounted Service band, St. Louis; Patrick Mullin, Mounted Service, St. Louis; Recruit Nelson Howard, General Service, Columbus, Ohio (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., for week ending April 8).

John Silberman, F. 16th Infantry; Charles C. Duncan, C. 2d Infantry; Michael Burns, Ordnance Detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Otto Bothe, F. 7th Infantry; Hospital Steward Christian Heth, at Fort Selden, N. M. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

Dishonorably Discharged.—Musicien James Hines, C. 15th Infantry (G. O. 9, D. Arizona, Feb. 23).

Transferred.—Edward R. Johnson, F. 5th Artillery, to K. 1st Artillery (S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 11).

Fined.—Corporal Rodolph W. Stickney, D. 8th Infantry, \$30 and reduced (G. O. 9, D. Arizona). Sergeant Michael McCullough, D. 2d Artillery, \$55 (G. C. M. O. 12, D. South). Sergeant Charles M. Sheldon, A. 3d Cavalry, \$30 and reduced (G. C. M. O. 17, D. Platte). George Dougherty and William Jackson, I. 8th Cavalry, \$10 each, March 23 (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Texas).

Acquitted.—David George, 10th Infantry (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Texas). James Sheehan, I. 9th Infantry (G. C. M. O. 16, D. Platte).

Furloughs.—For two months each, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division, to Sergeant Arthur Benton and Private Hiram Worden, both of Co. C, 5th Cavalry (S. O. 61, D. Mo., April 5).

Released from Confinement.—Jacob Walters and Wm. Watson, H. 8th Cavalry (S. O. 57, D. Texas, March 30). Carl Schmidt, Band 1st Infantry, April 18 (S. O. 41, D. Dakota). Edward McKinzie, I. 9th Cavalry (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Texas, Feb. 7). John Robinson, D. 10th Infantry, March 16 (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Texas). Henry H. Clark, General prisoner, Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, W. T., March 31 (S. O. 33, D. Columbia). Thomas Osborne, I. 21st Infantry, March 13 (S. O. 30, D. Columbia).

Jacob Klapp, late Mounted Service, and Henry Knight, H. 1st Artillery, April 5 (S. O. 30, M. D. Atlantic).

Sentenced to Confinement.—Farrier Albert P. Wyatt, B. 6th Cavalry, 6 months; Alfred Skilton, B. 6th Cavalry, one month and \$30; James Hagan, C. 5th Cavalry, and Henry Rosa, F. 6th Cavalry, each dishonorable discharge and 2 years on Alcatraz Is., Cal. (G. O. 9, D. Arizona). Charles Pulefort, I. 10th Infantry, dishonorable discharge and 6 months; Allen D. Speaks, K. 10th Cavalry, one year and \$100; Thomas Ward, D. 5th Artillery, dishonorable discharge and two years (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Texas, Feb. 7). John J. Lintz, D. 2d Artillery, one month and \$30 (G. C. M. O. 12, D. South). William T. Norwood, A. 2d Cavalry, 3 months and \$30; Thomas Lynch, A. 2d Cavalry, 2 months and \$30; Michael Curley, E. 2d Infantry, 2 months and \$16; John Burns, E. 23d Infantry, 6 months and \$60 (G. C. M. O. 17, D. Platte). Frank S. Clifton, B. 9th Infantry, 3 months and \$30; John Brown, C. 23d Infantry, 30 days ball and chain and \$60; Henry Lester, D. 23d Infantry, 6 months and \$90 (G. C. M. O. 18, D. Platte). John Dunn, E. 14th Infantry, 3 months (G. C. M. O. 16, D. Platte). Greenfer Shacklin, H. 10th Cavalry, 2 years and dishonorable discharge; Frank L. Spofford, A. 11th Infantry, 1 month and \$12; Edward Brown, D. 10th Infantry, 2 months and \$30; Rudolph Hupp, D. 10th Infantry, 3 months and \$50 (G. C. M. O. 10, D. Texas). Henry Colton, G. 18th Infantry, 3 months and \$30 (G. C. M. O. 18, D. South). John Hanlon, Battery F, 5th Artillery, 1 year and \$120 (G. C. M. O. 14, D. South). John T. Vance, C. 18th Infantry, 3 months and \$30 (G. C. M. O. 13, D. South).

William Baker, K. 13th Infantry, and James Bennett, G. 13th Infantry, dishonorable discharge and two years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. 12, D. Gulf). William J. Daly, A. 13th Infantry, 4 months and \$40; Jacob Klein, E. 13th Infantry, same; Thomas Mahoney, C. 13th Infantry, dishonorable discharge and 2 years at Fort Leavenworth (G. C. M. O. 12, D. Gulf).

James McFarland, E. 1st Artillery, one year and \$60 (G. O. 19, M. D. Atlantic). John Clark, B. 23d Infantry, 18 months without pay; John Mooney, same company, dishonorable discharge and four years at Fort Niagara (G. O. 30, M. D. Atlantic). Frank Cox, I. 1st Artillery, one year and \$120 (G. O. 21, M. D. Atlantic).

Boards of Survey.—The following orders relate to Boards of Survey, inspection and examination: S. O. 33, D. Arizona, March 21; S. O. 59, D. Tex., April 1; S. O. 65, D. Gulf, April 5; S. O. 40, D. Platte, April 5; S. O. 33, D. Columbia, March 22; S. O. 66, D. Gulf, April 6; S. O. 61, M. D. Atlantic, April 8; S. O. 67, D. Gulf, April 7; S. O., W. D., A. G. O., April 10, par. 2; S. O. 5, M. D. South, April 8; S. O. 44, D. Dakota, April 8.

Post Traders.—A circular, Department of the Missouri, April 7, calls the attention of post commanders in this Department to the provisions of circular from the War Department, March 25, 1872, in relation to the duties of Councils of Administration in the matter of post traders' goods.

National Cemeteries.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following transfers of Superintendents of National Cemeteries are made: W. H. Taylor, from that at Fort Donelson, Tenn.; John Fitzgerald, from that at Fort Donelson to that at Memphis, Tenn. (S. O., W. D., A. G. O.).

Retired Officers.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessels was registered at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, during week ending April 11.

ATTACK ON "CRAZY HORSE'S" CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rocky Mountain, Denver, Colorado, *News*, "Alter Ego," confirms the account we published last week of the night attack on the camp of "Crazy Horse." The skill of the scouts under the command of Major Stanton is especially dwelt upon: Frank Guard, the principal guide and trailer, had orders to follow the "back trail" of the two Indians seen early in the evening of March 16, lead where it would. "This he did through the entire night, in the face of a storm that was constantly rendering the pony track of the two savages less distinct, while it was also hourly increasing the tedium of travel. Over rugged bluffs, up narrow valleys, through gloomy defiles and down break-neck declivities, plunged the indomitable Frank; now down on his hands and knees in the deep snow, scrutinizing the faint foot prints; then, losing the trail for an instant, darting to and fro until it was found, and again following it up with the keenness of a hound, and a fearlessness that would have imbued almost any one with fresh vim and courage. Nor should we forget his valuable assistants, Baptiste Gagnier, Jack Russell, Baptiste Poirrier, Louis Gingras and others of our keen-eyed scouts, who were practically indispensable. With such unflinching celerity was this trailing accomplished that during almost every hour of the long night orders would come from the rear to halt in order that the command might be kept 'closed up.'"

Towards morning the clouds commenced breaking, and soon the sky was almost clear. But with the change came the most intense cold, and were it not that the almost exhausted men were compelled to walk and lead their horses much of the way, on account of the roughness of the country, many cases of freezing must have been recorded. There were very few complaints, but every few moments some poor fellow would drop into the snow, "just for a minute, you know," and when at once shaken up by his more determined comrades, would make all sorts of excuses to be allowed to enter that sleep which, if undisturbed, would have known no waking. Officers were everywhere on the alert to keep their men upon their feet, and, thanks to this general watchfulness, no cases of amputation are yet known to be necessary on account of freezing, although nearly all of us are now nursing frost-bitten feet, faces, or ears. At daylight the returning scouts reported the discovery of a trail leading down to the river, and that the stream was yet some three or four miles distant. An advance was at once ordered—an order that was obeyed with more than usual will-ingness.

The charge of Captain Egan through the village is thus described: "Revolvers were drawn with a grip that meant something more than parade, the pace was slightly accelerated, and, when within less than two hundred yards of the nearest tepee, the first terror-stricken savage was seen to run and loudly whoop the alarm. 'Charge, my boys!' came like an electric flash from the dauntless leader, and, giving their magnificent gray steeds rein and spur, and yelling like so many demons, the gallant 'forty-seven' bounded into the village with the speed and force of a hurricane. With the savages swarming out of their tepees and scattering almost under our feet, we fired right and left at their retreating forms, our horses meanwhile worked into such a frenzy by the din of whoops and yells and discharging arms that they fairly flew over the ground. The demoralization of the foe seemed to last but an instant. A majority of the redskins snatched their arms as they ran, dropped as though shot, behind a log or stump, in the tall grass, or took temporary refuge in the thickets of willow and plum. The beautiful gray horses were a splendid mark for the Indians, and four or five dropped before we got through the village, Captain Egan's own animal being among the number. Then, with the desperate foe pouring in bullets from behind every convenient cover in the shape of rocks, trees, thickets, etc., we were ordered to dismount, turn our horses over to every fourth man, and continue the fight with our carbines. Our position was now indeed a critical one. In vain did we scan the face and foot of the bluffs which Captain Moore was ordered to occupy. No troops were in sight, and Captain Egan soon ordered a charge through the brush on foot.

While advancing, the savages resisting at every step, a small detachment of troops was seen coming down the hill to the left of where we had looked for the command of Captain Moore, but instead of that officer we afterward learned that it was Colonel Stanton, who, finding that Captain Moore was not endeavoring to get into position, secured half a dozen men and advanced to the scene of action. Soon after Captain Mills and Lieutenant Johnson, with companies M and E, 3rd Cavalry, came forward and did excellent service in assisting to drive the enemy from the field and in destroying the village. I am informed that Captain Moore also finally followed in the wake of Captain Mills, after the Indians had taken advantage of the loop hole left in their rear and escaped."

It was noticed that at the opening of the fight the shooting of the Indians was very wild, but a marked improvement in their aim was manifested toward the close. Bows and arrows were used in exceptional cases, but no wounds inflicted by them. The village contained about 700 people, of whom the greater number were Sioux, who steal ponies from the frontier, go

to the northern agencies and draw supplies, and also trade ponies there for arms and ammunition. There were also a few lodges of renegade Arapahoes.

This correspondent concludes as follows: "Disguise it as we may, the fact still remains that owing to the failure yesterday of Captain A. Moore to take the position assigned him, a large proportion of the Indians were permitted to escape, thus rendering the victory incomplete in its most important detail; and, further, that through this same tardiness the situation of his brother officer, Captain Egan—who had charged into the heart of the enemy, in obedience to orders, with but a handful of men—was greatly imperilled. Then, in view of the fact that the troops were on half rations of meat, and that General Crook had instructed the officer in command to save all that could be carried off, the destruction of the large quantities of buffalo and venison not only deprived the troops of that which rightfully belonged to them, but also withheld from them that of which they now stand in great need. Also the leaving of the bodies of the dead, and one wounded man upon the field to fall into the hands of the red monsters, who, no doubt, immediately swept over it after our departure, seems utterly inexcusable, as there was no obstacle in the way of their prompt removal that could not have been surmounted by a battalion of troops. This grave oversight sounds all the worse from the fact that during the latter part of the engagement one battalion or squadron was permitted to unsaddle its animals, make coffee and partake of lunch in the very sight of the battle-field. Another point and I am done. After having captured some 700 ponies—by all odds the most important fruits of the victory—General Reynolds, in neglecting to either place a guard over them, or to order their recapture when informed that the Indians were driving them away, certainly allowed the savages to equip themselves with the most important auxiliary to their future predatory incursions upon our frontier." We give the statements of these correspondents for what they are worth, awaiting the official reports.

THOUGHTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—CHAPTER XVIII.

"The nation that controls the sea controls the world."

The Bureau Work of the Admiralty Board.

In Chapter III. the fourth topic in order was stated to be "The Bureau work of the Admiralty Board," the Board being composed of the following persons in their order of rank and precedence:

1. The Secretary of the Navy—President of the Board, *ex officio*.
2. The Assistant Secretary. Vice President of the Board and executive officers for executing the office.) of the Secretary.
3. The Chief of Construction and Construction-General of the Navy.
4. The Chief of Naval Ordnance.
5. The Chief of Equipment and Supply.
6. The Chief of Navigation and Hydrography.
7. The Chief of Detail, Record and Discipline.
8. The Chief of Recruiting, Appointment and Training.
9. The Chief of Yards and Docks.
10. The Chief of Subistence and Naval Stores—Paymaster Genl.
11. The Chief of Medicine, Surgery and Naval Hygiene—Surgeon General.
12. The Commandant of the Marine Corps—General Commandant.
13. The Secretary of the Board—Commander or officer of equal rank.

The manner of selecting the foregoing officers has been already stated in preceding chapters, and the subdivision of Bureau work should be briefly as follows:

Bureau of Construction and Engineering.—The duties of this Bureau should comprise all that relates to the designing, building, fitting and repairing of ships and steam machinery, the armor plating, turrets, boilers, engines, spars, sails, boats, tanks, ballast, casks, blocks, wire standing rigging, chains, anchors, and standing furniture and outfitings for ships' use of the kind usually made in Navy-yards; also tools and machinery of all kinds used in the construction of ships and steam machinery. It should recommend the design of all ships, ways, griddrons, marine railways, docks, and buildings, where its work is to be executed, as well as the machinery for the same, and should nominate for appointment or employment all foremen, master-workmen, timber or metal inspectors, quartermen, draughtsmen, clerks and others engaged in the special work of construction and repair of ships and steam machinery.

It should draw up for discussion by the full Board and for the approval of the Assistant Secretary (if after exhaustive discussion he should deem it advisable to approve the same), all contracts for ships, boilers, engines, machinery and work of all kinds, and its representatives in the several dock yards and elsewhere should supervise the execution of all such work, and be responsible for the proper execution of all orders relating thereto.

It should have the sole and exclusive control of the inspection of all materials needed for its special work, and should require its representatives at the dock yards to see that the same are duly cared for by the representatives of the Pay Corps, in whose keeping they are placed under the system proposed. All reports, surveys, and communications received from stations and ships relating to its duties, should be referred to it by the Assistant Secretary for opinion and preservation in its archives. It should keep the full record of the performance of all vessels and steam machinery in a form convenient for easy reference, and should be required to furnish to all cruising vessels complete tracings of the plans of the vessel and machinery, together with a scale of displacement, and a brief history of her performance under various circumstances, for the information of the commanding officer. It should be held responsible for timely recommendations in regard to vessels building or under repairs, and its representatives, to wit: engineer directors and engineer inspectors, at the several dock yards and elsewhere should be required to make proper examinations and reports

relative thereto, through the Chief of Staff, to the commandants of stations where they are on duty. Its representatives should supervise the docking of all vessels, and be responsible therefor. It should estimate for the cost, in detail, necessary to carry out its duties as defined, and these estimates should be minute, and carefully prepared.

All orders relating to matters connected with this Bureau should be drawn up, under the direction of the constructor-general, and submitted for the consideration and approval of the assistant secretary. When favorably endorsed by him, these orders should be transmitted to the commandant of the station to whom applicable, who should thereupon be held rigidly responsible for the execution of the same. It should determine upon and recommend all books, forms, blanks, etc., to be required in the execution of its work, and should keep its financial accounts in such form as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Navy, after due deliberation and discussion of the subject.

The constructor-general should, from time to time, make such recommendations to the Board of Admiralty at its meetings, as he may consider advisable or necessary for the interests of the Government, and a careful and exact record should be kept of all such recommendations, together with the discussion relating thereto, if discussion should be had, and the reasons given in full for the approval or non-approval of said recommendations.

Bureau of Naval Ordnance.—The duties of this Bureau should comprise all that relates to the manufacture and use of ordnance, ordnance equipments, and ammunition of all kinds and descriptions, including torpedoes and torpedo outfits, as well as the proper storage of the same in magazines or other store-houses, and to the mounting of ordnance and fitting of torpedoes, etc., in vessels. It should prepare and recommend the design of all magazines, shell houses, gun parks, and ordnance laboratories, as well as such special shops and buildings in Navy-yards as admit of the execution of no other work than that for ordnance purposes, and should nominate for appointment or employment all the chemists, electricians, pyrotechnists, clerks, messengers, draughtsmen and other persons engaged in its special work. Its representatives should have a supervisory control of all labor done for it, or charged to its account, under the direction of the commandant of the station, at which the work is done. All reports, surveys, and communications received from stations and ships, relating to its duties, should be referred to it by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for opinion, and preservation in its archives. It should keep the record of the founding inspection proof and endurance of all cannon projectiles, small arms, and other ordnance material, and furnish to all vessels copies of such portions of said record as it may be desirable for the commanding officer to have. It should also furnish the designs of all such special structures as may be required for its purposes outside the limits of Navy-yards or stations, and should submit estimates for the same. It should estimate for all stationery, blank books, tools, stores, materials, means and appliances to be used in its work as well as for the cost of transporting, erecting and repairing the same. It should draw up for discussion by the Board and approval of the Assistant Secretary, all contracts for its special work and its representatives, to wit: the inspectors of ordnance, should have the exclusive superintendence of said special work, and be responsible for the proper execution of the same. It should have the sole control of the inspection and the supervisory control of the preparation, reception, storage, and care of its materials, which under the bonded charge of the representatives of the Pay Corps may be stored in magazines, shell houses, laboratories and gun parks. It should draw up all forms for the organization, discipline, and care of its magazines and store houses, and for the proper keeping of the record of its material. It should prepare and keep correct the "Ordnance and Gunnery Instructions of the Navy."

It should estimate for the cost, in detail, necessary to carry out its duties as defined, and these estimates should be minute, and carefully prepared, and it should keep its accounts according to the forms prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. All orders relating to matters connected with this Bureau should be drawn up under the direction of the Chief of Naval Ordnance, and submitted for the approval of the assistant secretary, and when formally endorsed by him should be sent to the commandants of stations to whom applicable, who should be held rigidly responsible for the execution of the same.

The Chief of Naval Ordnance should from time to time make such recommendations to the Board of Admiralty, as he may consider advisable or necessary for the interests of the Government, and a careful and exact record of these recommendations should be kept, together with the discussion relating thereto, if discussion should be had, and the reasons given in full for the approval or non-approval of said recommendations.

(To be continued.)

TILLERS to be worked by steam power have been recently fitted to the German ships the *Kaiser*, *Deutschland*, *Friedrich Karl*, *Preussen*, and *Friedrich der Grosse*, and should they be found to work satisfactorily during the manœuvres to be carried out this year by the squadron of evolution, similar steering gear will be supplied to all the larger German men-of-war.

The Washington *Chronicle* reports that, "a model of a torpedo-boat of a novel design has arrived at the yard during the past week and has been locked up in the boat house. Great secrecy is maintained as to the manner in which it is built, it having been invented and built by a gentleman from New York who wishes it kept a secret until after its trial, which will take place at an early day."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Alert* arrived at New York April 6.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Portsmouth on the 11th instant.

THE *Monongahela* and *Saugus* left Pensacola, April 6, for Port Royal.

ENSIGN F. S. Bassett has passed the Board of Examiners at Washington.

THE *Richmond*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Reed Werden, was at Valparaiso Feb. 23.

THE *Phlox*, which has arrived at Annapolis, takes the place of the *Triana*, which latter vessel will be sent to Washington to be laid up.

THE monitor *Manhattan* not being in a condition to proceed to Port Royal with the *Ossipee*, the latter vessel has been ordered on a cruise to Mexico. The *Huron* has also been ordered to the Mexican coast.

THE *Shavmut* and *Ajax* arrived at Port Royal on the 7th inst. The *Shavmut* is detained at Quarantine for seven days, in consequence of a case of small pox having been on board. The patient was left at Key West.

THE court-martial at Norfolk for sometime past engaged in the trial of Charles Johnson, a marine, for secreting copper with the purpose of stealing it from the yard, has sentenced him to one year imprisonment on board the United States steamship *Worcester*.

THE Naval Investigation Committee, or the Sub-Committee, Mr. Whitborne at its head, entered upon their inquiries at Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. The commandant of the League Island Station was examined, and the books of the Philadelphia Navy-yard were called for.

THE *Alaska* arrived at Cape Palmas, Feb. 18, and was there March 3, expecting to leave the next day for Cape Coast Castle. The negotiation for an amicable arrangement of the difficulties between the Siberians and the natives, G'debos had been successful, and affairs had been put on a peaceful and probably permanent footing. A satisfactory treaty had been concluded. The *Alaska* drifted against a rock near the anchorage at Cape Palmas, when leaving port, but did not sustain any serious damage.

THE *Vandalia* arrived safely at Port au Prince, March 28. She had bad weather the greater part of the passage, and encountered a second gale after parting company with the *Plymouth*, which was worse than the first, and caused the loss of her first cutter, which was torn from the davits. Her rolling is described as terrific, so violent that one of the marines was thrown bodily from a hatch across the deck and suffered a fracture of a leg. She will need at least one hundred tons more ballast to steady her. At last advices, both vessels were at Port au Prince awaiting the mail steamer from the United States, after which they would probably proceed to the scene of the revolution, and thence successively to Kingston, Jamaica, for coal and provisions. Midshipman M. K. Schwenk had been condemned by medical survey and sent home on the steamer *Atlas*.

THE *Plymouth*, which sailed from Hampton Roads in company with the *Vandalia*, March 15th, for Port au Prince, Hayti, arrived at her destination on the 26th ult. On the 16th, she encountered a heavy gale which continued for three days, and was attended with great discomfort and fatigue to all on board, but fortunately was survived without other accident than the loss of a heavy hickory torpedo boom. The remainder of the passage was attended with favorable winds, and a fair run was made. During the gale she parted company with the *Vandalia* after signalling the latter to make the best of her way to the Silver Bank Passage. H. M. S. *Druid* and the French ram *Sane* were found at Port au Prince, and affairs on shore in a highly muddled condition. The revolution growing out of the proscription of the white race was progressing, and the Haytian navy, after shooting its commissary general by sentence of a drum-head court-martial, had proceeded to Jacmel to attack the rebels. The *Plymouth* was despatched from Hampton Roads in such haste that she sailed short of coal, water, and provisions, and absolutely without money. On the arrival of the *Vandalia*, it was probable that she would sail for the scene of hostilities at Jacmel. There was no fever in port, and had been none since the visit of the *Ventic*.

THE U. S. S. *Juniata*, training ship, Commander S. D. Greene, still remains at Baltimore, having enlisted 53 out of her quota of 100 boys. Recruiting is progressing at the rate of about ten a week, and the *Juniata* is expected to start on her first cruise as a training ship early in June. The boys now under instruction are a manly, promising lot. On Sundays the ship is thrown open to public inspection, and her decks are thronged with visitors. Several changes of officers having recently occurred. The following is the register of those now attached to the ship: Commander S. D. Greene, commanding; Lieut.-Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, Executive Officer; Lieutenant, E. D. Taussig; Lieutenant, John A. Rodgers; Master, John D. Keeler; Ensign, W. H. Schuetze; Ensign, W. C. Cowles; Passed Assistant Engineer, G. J. Burnap; Passed Assistant Paymaster, T. S. Thompson; Surgeon, Joseph Hugg; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. N. Coonan; First Lieut. Marines, F. H. Harrington; Boatswain, Thomas Bennett; Gunner, G. L. Albright; Acting Carpenter, H. S. Shubb; Acting Sailmaker, James W. Wingate; Paymaster's Clerk, H. Clay Wood; Captain's Clerk, C. F. Pohl.

From the U. S. S. *Congress*, North Atlantic station, Port Royal, April 9, 1876, a correspondent writes as

follows: On the 14th day of February the far-famed *Brooklyn* arrived here, and on the 22d of February a race between her crew and the crew of the plucky little *Shavmut* came off at two o'clock. The *Brooklyn's* cutter was too much for the *Shavmut's* boat, which, although willing and plucky, lost the day. The race was three miles; time, 33 minutes; the *Brooklyn* beating the *Shavmut* one minute. The ships in the harbor all cheered, and the *Brooklyn's* boat, flushed with victory, and little dreaming how soon she was to lose her laurels, had no sooner received the winning stakes than she came under our bows and tossed her ash to us. This challenge was quickly accepted, and our racer, the noble *Wake Snakes*, pulled under the *Brooklyn's* bow and tossed her bow oars in return, though, she never having gained any noted victory, we were rather in doubt of her. On the 28th of February, the day of the race, the crew of the *Brooklyn's* boat appeared dressed in all blue, and the *Congress* in white undershirts and blue pants. Pennies were tossed, the *Congress* winning the inside track on the starboard helm. There was some trouble in getting started, but at 2 p. m. the word was given to "go." At first the *Brooklyn's* boat had the best of the race, leading our boat all the way to the buoy. But, alas! for the *Brooklyn*, in the turn, the noble *Wake Snakes* took the lead and kept it the balance of the race, and came in the victor amid loud cheers. Time, *Congress*, 38 min. 31 sec.; *Brooklyn*, 39 min. 29 sec.; in favor of the *Congress*, 1 min. 2 sec. Not being satisfied with that, the *Brooklyn* sent her whale boat under our bows. The crew were all firemen, and their oars were fire shovels. We accepted this challenge also, and the race came off on the 8th of March. The course was three miles with the current, but the unlucky *Brooklyn* lost this race also. Time, 18 min.; the *Congress* beating the *Brooklyn* 30 seconds. Still determined to have satisfaction for their defeats, the Brooklynites practiced for awhile and then gave us another challenge, which was quickly accepted. At first there was some trouble about the time of starting, but the race finally took place at 11 a. m. the 7th of April. Two of the *Congress's* boats acted as starting buoys. Each had a line astern, and the race boat coxswain had hold of their respective lines, and when every thing was ready the word was given to "go." This time the dauntless little *Wake Snakes*, as she neared the buoy, gave a spurt and rounded it, 20 seconds ahead, and kept the lead to the end of the race. Every ship in the harbor had three ringing cheers for the boats, and the *Hartford's* band played the tune, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." All in all it was a very fine race, well conducted and very exciting. We are only sorry that both could not win. The same evening the *Hartford's* fast barge, the *Daring*, which has won so many races on the Asiatic Station, came under our bows and tossed her oars as a challenge for a race. The coxswain came on board, but to his surprise found that we would not pull them with fourteen sweep oars, but would pull them a twelve oared race, the oars to be Government oars and not sweeps. This they would not consent to, so we called the *Wake Snakes* away and pulled around the harbor through all the fleet, flying in triumph the blue flag with a cock finely worked on it, and two white stars on one side and on the other side her name in large letters, with two white stars and a wreath of laurels. Thus we proclaimed ourselves "Cock of the Walk" with twelve oars, and up to to-day, that terror, the *Daring*, has not found courage enough to pull our *Wake Snakes*, and may eventually withdraw her challenge. The contest ended happily by a dinner given on board of the *Congress* by the winning party to the losing party. Plucky *Brooklyn*! Lucky *Congress*!

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 7.—Commander Elias K. Owen, and Lieutenant-Comdr. Smith W. Nichols, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 10.—Assistant Surgeon Arthur G. Cabell, to the Naval Hospital, Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Professor Wm. Harkness, to Philadelphia for the purpose of superintending the erection of the Transit of Venus houses of the Centennial grounds and mounting the instruments in them.

APRIL 10.—Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney, to temporary duty on the steamer *Fortune*, at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 20th April.

DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant J. W. Hagenman, from the *Huron*, and ordered to rejoin the *Marion*, at Port Royal, S. C.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant-Comdr. E. M. Shepard, from ordnance duty at the Bellevue Depot, Washington, on the 8th May next, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to report on May 18.

Lieutenant Herbert Winslow, from the *Lackawanna*, North Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Michigan*, at Erie, Pa.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, from the *Juniata*, at Baltimore, and placed on sick leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore A. G. Clary for one year from the 1st May next, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Wm. W. Gillpatrick until the 1st September next.

To Passed Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham for six months from April 6.

COMMISSIONED.

Master F. S. Bassett a lieutenant in the Navy on the active list from June 16, 1875.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the two weeks, ending April 12, 1876:

Wm. Harris Cooper, March 2, Depot, Nagasaki.

William Johnson, medical director, April 7, Washington City.

CHARGES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

Lieutenant George A. Bicknell detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the *Richmond*.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Crocker detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the store ship *Onward* as executive.

Lieutenant Samuel F. Clarkson detached from the *Onward* and ordered to the *Omaha*.

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Apply to CHAMBERS, BRO. & CO., FIFTY-SECOND Street, below Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia.

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LEAVING THE ARMY.

AN officer in the Army, whose long and honorable service entitles him to be heard with respect, sends us the following communication, which represents so accurately the feeling of many officers in face of the present agitation on Army matters, that we give it to our readers, omitting, for the sake of brevity, some criticisms on the Army bill, which is not essential to his argument:

To the Corps of Cadets, U. S. Military Academy, and especially to the young gentlemen of the graduating class.

Gentlemen: I do not know how my presumption to offer you advice at this time may be accepted; but as I am an old graduate of the Academy, have been through the Mexican war and the late insurrection, and as I have also preserved a full intercourse with citizen life, I suppose that if I am not now fitted to advise, I never shall be.

With youthful enthusiasm, you, with delight, are looking forward to the moment when you may do something. Thank your God for this enthusiasm, for from the moment you change the gray for the blue, the Service will begin to devour it.

However ignorant or cowardly Congress may be on revenue and finance, there is one thing on which every member is an oracle—especially if he has ever been to the wars—the Army.

Here is a plain institution—it has no complications—its annual cost known to a cent—its members known to a man—its plans for the year are the nation's plans for the sociological preservation of its honor and safety. Here the ignorant demagogue has a due chance to show his patriotic "opposition." It is the Executive's arm, and how untrue to party would the representative be who would not when he could snap at, tear off, or wound that arm. Hasn't he told his constituents that all the Executive's acts are bad, impolitic, unpatriotic, corrupt, and how inconsistent he would be not to cripple the Executive's power to do evil—or good either? Young Graduates, remember that this has been the whole history of our Army. The name of the party has nothing to do with the matter. For more than thirty years I have been kept in hot water by the unscrupulous attacks of an opposition to a President to whom I was so indifferent that I might not have known his name. We are especially exposed to these attacks when the Congress is peculiarly weak and unable to tackle big financial questions, or is too cowardly to do so.

A very desirable decision would be an examination of the present pay of the Army. Both of the last pay bills that we have lived under have been based on specie. That which we fought under was certainly so based, and for that time was liberal, intended no doubt to bring good men away from their civil employments to a more profitable business. Soon greenbacks went down, and prices went up, but so did not our salaries, and, since gold was worth 280 to the present, every officer and man has paid taxes to the Government on his income of from 65 to 13 per cent., besides another direct legislated tax for 4 years of from 2½ to 5 per cent. The present pay bill was passed under the assumption of a speedy return to specie, which neither party now appears to have the courage to do. There is plenty of courage left—and what a generous, magnanimous courage it is!—to tell the Army, "You get too much, you shall have less, you have no political influence, the administration party will not dare defend you—if it does we will cry, 'Reckless Expenditure!' and then where will they be with the country?"

Now, my dear young friends, if you foolishly fasten yourselves to our Army, remember a few things. On account of the smallness of our numbers, half a mile from your post, you shall either go in "muff," or the boys will ask you when Number Two is going to squirt, assuming you to belong to the new fire company or to Gilmore's band, and the people will be glad to know when you are going to toot. All the little pennies that you save at a station you will have to spend, and more, at the next move. If there is anything that commanding generals on a peace establishment are skillful at, it is at keeping things moving. They plant and tear up, send and bring you, establish and disestablish you at the rate of once a year the Army round. When your children grow up you will be within five or ten miles of good schools without transportation to send them to the schools, and without money to board them; so, prepare yourselves to be schoolmasters in your advanced years—to rub up your Mathematics, French, and Natural Science, and plod daily over the rudiments of your boyhood again with your children. Then, yearly, you and your wife will be awaiting a new attack on the Army, a new pay bill, a new consolidation that will obliterate a few more years between you and promotion, a new reduction, a laming of any plans of study or military practice, or improvement you have promised yourself. When you get old, have unlearned civil life and its ways for self-support completely, in will come a bill to muster you out on a year's pay or so.

Place me where I was in the Mexican war, and give me my present knowledge and experience of our Army, and people, and I would retain my commissions just long enough to hear from Washington. It is a document on which, if all the beam-ments of Congress were written, it would make it a disgrace to carry. Toward the last it becomes a "ticket for soup." Your own reminiscences may make it sacred and beloved to your heart, but its credit claim on your country will not endear it to you.

Gentlemen, you are too poor to stay in the Army. I know its siren attractions. It provides for a present necessity, and if you let yourselves go for a few, a very few years following these hopes of improvement and advancement, they will prove *ignes fatui*, and will saddle you with an incubus worse to shake off than the Old Man of the Mountain.

You leave West Point not anything, but with an education to enable you with diligence to succeed in anything. The church is open to you—the law—medicine; your education is just the kind lacking to the professions generally, while your school habits of study make them of easy acquisition to you. A year or two's study and practice ought to make you the best of civil engineers, architects, or managers of the highest mechanical or manufacturing, or mining industries of our country. You should make the best of all farmers, and remember that every soldier and sailor dreams of ending his life on a little farm. My friends, commence young and you may die on a large farm, and there are worse places than "out West."

Don't suspect me of want of patriotism. Be ever grateful to your country, and to your *alma mater*. Be ever ready to lend your sword to your country when she needs it—you are not needed in the Army now. This kind of legislation is intended to keep out men of spirit to make place for other favorites. If you wish to correct this, go into civil life, where you can rebuke it; in the Army you cannot. Get a hold at once on civil life, and leave the Army to be kicked and cuffed by a present opposition,

which may have been its creator during a previous administration.

What appears to be a great fault in Congress as a governmental *etat* (and the higher you rise in the Army the more you will feel this), is that it imagines itself to be the people. They forget that they and we are the people's servants; they don't feel that the people appoints them to a special duty to say how many, and of what character, we shall be, and to say what shall be our emolument. Instead of this, they are so set up with their importance that they are always comparing us with themselves. They cannot bestow us as to our needs or our services—they look upon us as their servants. How natural! They say, "we pay the Army, we will have its services to suit us." If an Executive's management of it doesn't suit a congressman, he shows his resentment by attacking the Army, reducing its members and its pay. He gains his revenge through laming the Executive. Should this reduction require a next year's increase, so much the better; they can then introduce a few of their friends in the increase and thus stop the maw of political supporters.

It is wonderful how slow any movement for the public health gains acceptance in legislation, and how quickly a malevolent measure will gain all its readings. Once on a time, pursuing hostile Indians in the Sierra Nevada, we forced about 150 into a pow-wow. The Indian agent wished to make a treaty with them and sought their chiefs or leading men. An old Indian trader said: "Mr. Agent, I have known these men for twenty years; the signature of one is as good as that of another. None has the force to suppress wrongs, none is too weak to lead the whole tribe into evil." Gentlemen, the longer you live in the Army, the more you feel that the trader's remarks apply to other than Digger Indians.

And, now, I come to the most serious part of all. I fear sometimes that our Government is a failure. It has so many salaried officers that it cannot pay them decently. It makes them the only people in the community of like standing who are expected to live economically. The civil officers generally spend their salaries in house rent. The pay to a superintendent of a mint is such that it will take no man away from his business who would be able to give the required bonds. The places are filled by good men as a personal favor to the Executive or a public favor to Boards of Trade and Commerce.

The country cannot pay its Army moneys due it a year nearly—to both men and officers.

It cannot make a fair show of its own departments at the Centennial, and foreign nations will successfully compete with us in this on our own soil. Is not a Government a failure, that needs this emasculating economy in the purest of its departments. (See Lyford's Report).

It is paying its salaries in depreciated currency, as all bankrupt Governments have resorted to, to keep their heads above water.

It refuses to pay the legal extra labor of soldiers. Public quarters and works are degrading at the rate of at least 15 per cent. annually for want of repairs. In fact we have every indication of a decaying Government.

The doubt is sufficiently great to justify you in caution as to how you commit yourselves to its service. Pause! preserve your manhood and self-esteem before it is too late and you are too old.

MEXICAN WAR.

We freely admit that no one can wonder at the tone of this letter of a Mexican War Veteran, written as he looks back over the fruits of thirty years' service in an Army which he entered as a second lieutenant through the gate of West Point. The soreness and bitterness of feeling are excusable, and the present juncture is directly calculated to call them forth. At the same time we doubt exceedingly whether his advice, so far as it goes, is sound. It is like that of *Punch* to young men about to marry, and is comprised in the single word "don't." In the personal and individual bitterness of feeling engendered by the small reward attained by long and hard service, he argues from a single "particular" to a "general," which, as every logician knows, is productive only of *non sequiturs*. This line of argument, however, is, unfortunately, one which every dissatisfied officer is pretty sure to take, and on that account it is more important to point out, gently and with full sympathy, its real fallacy.

The actual truth is this, and all our Army friends who have studied history will agree with us, that the troubles of our Mexican Veteran are those which have in all ages assailed soldiers. Of such is a soldier's life made. In war time he is a petted hero, a spoiled child, overwhelmed with caresses and flowers by those whom he protects from harm. He conquers a peace, and "eternal gratitude" is promised by the shouting mob which witnesses the final parade. It lasts for about nine days. From that time forward, in the days of peace, the struggle to reduce the Army continues in every civilized country. It always has and probably always will. If the country is under the rule of a despot, it depends on the tastes of the despot how much the army shall be reduced, not on the wishes of the people; as in Germany at the present day. In that country, BISMARCK sustains, year after year, almost single handed, on the plea of necessity, an expensive and overburdening army against the active opposition of a people. In France, the influence that sustains the army is the dogged resolve of the whole people that some day they will have revenge on the Prussians. In that resolve they endure all sorts of burdens to keep up a forcible army to cope with their adversaries. As it is, in spite of the threatening of crowned heads in Europe, the universal sentiment of the middle and lower classes of all Europe, as revealed by the secular press, is that of longing for the abolition of large armies. The profession of a soldier has but one sound basis to rest on, that of the duty of defence of one's country against its enemies. Where danger is not possible, there is no justification for an army. As a means for earning material rewards, the Army has no place in the scheme of political economy. The highest and best reward of the ideal soldier is

the consciousness of having done his duty. If it were not for the high moral plane on which he stands as the exponent of duty *for its own sake*, the soldier's life would be but a base one. It has always been a standing reproach to any soldier to be called a mercenary, and the most brilliant soldiers of fortune have left behind them in history only the names of successful robber chiefs. Far different is it with the true soldier, the knightly soldier, whose duty is to expose his life in his country's defence; if need be to die for it. His deeds, done solely for duty, are recorded on the book of glory long after his body lies in the tomb which covers alike a WASHINGTON and the bones of Private JOHN SMITH, shot on the field of battle. It was the fate, according to legend, of one of the greatest generals of antiquity, to be treated worse than any Congress has so far tried to treat the American Army; and yet who would not to day rather have been blind BELISARIUS, begging his bread, than the ungrateful master who rewarded his services with such ingratitude.

No one can sympathize more than we with the trials and humiliations that have been the portion of too many of our Army officers; but still we remember that it is a soldier's duty to suffer and obey. If an officer feels that his lot is too hard to bear, he can always resign; but to discourage others from entering a profession in which he has suffered disappointment, is not just. It is exactly that fresh and youthful enthusiasm to which our friend alludes, which constitutes the future hope and present safety of the Army. Of course our friend does not expect his advice to be followed. When did youth ever heed the advice of age, or refrain from murmuring covert allusions to old fogyism after the lecture was over? It is the way of Providence, and a wise and good way, too; for if the whole body of youths were to take our Veteran's advice and leave the Army, where would they be and where would the Army be? It would be paralyzed at once, for the old fogies would have it all their own way. We should hear no more of dashing exploits against Indians on the plains, but the posts and expeditions would be left in control of nothing but the elderly grumblers, who, while an excellent balance wheel, would yet make but a poor main-spring. And where would the poor officers be to-day? In these hard times, when the hands to do work are plentiful and the work itself scarce, it would simply be a case of two thousand more idle hands thrown on the country, with no work for them to do. To many, nay most of them, the change from a regular salary, always sure, to the problematical gaining of a living income during the first year or two, would be a very severe and cruel lesson. Army officers, whose money comes certainly, like all salaried officials, are apt to be very ignorant of the ways of the real hard world around them. In that world the lot of ninety-nine out of every hundred is to struggle from day to day for the means of living, with nothing certain but that debts must be paid. Army and Navy officers, civil service men, salaried public servants in general, have none of this constant anxiety. Theirs is periodic, and only lasts as long as some demagogue makes an effort to cut them down in pay. At other times, if they cannot live on their salaries, it is only because of disability or disinclination to "cut the coat according to the cloth." For their habitual sense of security and order they pay the penalty of periodic spasms of alarm and a bitter feeling of helpless dependence. The outsiders pay for their independence of Congress and Government by the heritage of anxiety and sweat that has come down to us from the days of Adam.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE un-official announcement that Major-General SCHOFIELD has accepted the Superintendency of the Military Academy, tendered by the President, will be received with satisfaction by the Army. So long as the supervision and charge of the Academy is directly placed in the War Department, it is highly desirable that a general officer should be selected for the superintendency, and no choice certainly could have been more acceptable than that of an officer of such rank and attainments as General SCHOFIELD.

The number of professors and other officers of field officers' rank in the Military Academy, with the increase in the number of cadets, due to increase in number of Congressional districts, make the super-

tendency, with the responsibilities of the position, fully a general officer's command. In all the great military academies of Europe we find general officers in the superintendency. The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, for example, has for its governor, Sir JOHN MILLER ADGE, K.C.B., ranking as a lieutenant-general in her Britannic Majesty's service. At our own Naval Academy, at Annapolis, a rear-admiral is superintendent. In universities, such as Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Trinity College, we see statesmen of the first rank in Great Britain, accepting as an honor the office of chancellor. From 1802 to 1817, the immediate superintendency of the Academy was with the Chief-of-Engineers, whose official residence was, up to that date, at West Point, the Academy, with its professors and corps of cadets, being declared by law to be a part of the Corps of Engineers. The increase of duty imposed upon the Chief-of-Engineers in the way of supervision over officers of his corps engaged in harbor, river and lake surveys and improvements, and in construction of fortifications, made it necessary that there should be a local superintendent of the Academy, the inspectorship and direct charge, under the Secretary of War, still remaining with the chief of the corps, who, in course of years, was by law advanced to the grade of brigadier-general, the local superintendent receiving the rank, pay and allowance of a colonel of engineers. With a distinguished corps of professors, like DOUGLASS, MAHAN, MANSFIELD, BARTLETT, HASSLER, DAVIES, CHURCH, LESLIE, WEIR, McILVAINE, TORREY, KENDRICK, and AGNEL, and under local superintendents, who, like SYLVANUS THAYER and ROBERT LEE, were themselves eminent in their profession, the reputation of the Academy became, and has continued, more than National. In 1866 an act was passed, by which it was provided that the superintendent might thereafter be selected, and the officers on duty at the Military Academy detailed from any arm of the Service, and that the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department, under such officer or officers as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty. This law has been re-enacted in the Revised Statutes. There was nothing in it necessarily taking the professors and the corps of cadets out of the corps of engineers of which they had been repeatedly declared to be a part, but in practice the Military Academy was separated from the corps and control of the general officer at its head, and hence the greater desirability of again placing a general officer in charge.

On the passage of the act of 1866, one of the inspectors general of the Army was placed on duty in the War Department by his brevet rank of major-general, and appointed inspector of the Academy, and a colonel of infantry superintendent. This arrangement continued until the inspector was regularly relieved, and the superintendent succeeded by the present incumbent, upon whom devolved additional responsibility, incident to discontinuance of the last and only inspectorate after the chief-of-engineers.

The President, by law, has to appoint the superintendent and commandant of cadets, and may select them from any arm of the Service. The other commissioned officers (except the professors), viz., the assistant professors, acting assistant professors, and adjutant of the "Military Academy," must, by law, be detailed by the Secretary of War, who may also select them from any arm of the Service. Other duties, of an executive and administrative nature, are also imposed on him in connection with the Academy. The professors and corps of cadets, under the statute, are declared to be part of the Army—but the academic staff, as such, is not entitled to any command in the Army separate from the Military Academy—which must, by law, remain at West Point under the supervision and charge of the War Department. The "Corps of Cadets" is, however, by law, subject at all times to do duty in such places, and on such service, as the President may direct; in which case it would become a combatant force, and while on such detached service necessarily fall under the command of any ranking officer joining and doing duty with it. The present superintendent, Brevet Brigadier General T. H. RUGER, colonel of the 18th Infantry, has administered the responsible duties of his office, for the past five years, in such a manner as to obtain marked commendation. As he will, on joining his regiment, be the second ranking

officer in the Department of the South, it is expected that he will be assigned to its command on the departure of Major-General McDOWELL for the Division of the Pacific. General SCHOFIELD's assignment to the Academy will probably take effect August 28.

THE present great revival of public virtue has reached even the detectives, and these gentlemen, of hitherto unsavory reputation, are seeking to redeem themselves by the display of an unctuous regard for the public good which should satisfy even the most stubborn disbeliever in human nature. Ex-detective WHITLEY, formerly of the Government service, is the second of these gentlemen who has hastened to Washington to relieve a troubled conscience by confessing to those good fathers of the Congressional investigating committee. Like his predecessor BELL, WHITLEY ingenuously admits that it is General BABCOCK who was the corruptor of his virtue. This time, however, it is not a whiskey fraud, but a safe burglary, that the General is called upon to answer for. Some two years ago a safe in the District Attorney's office in Washington was broken open and papers taken from it relating to certain indictments, then coming to trial. The Assistant District Attorney, HARRINGTON, was tried for alleged complicity in the robbery, and on his trial WHITLEY testified as follows: "Q. Had you any knowledge of the safe robbery here in the city of Washington? A. Only what I have seen in the papers and what has been told me; that's all. Q. And knew nothing of it in advance of its being done? A. Nothing in any way whatever in the slightest."

Now, he swears that he knew all about it, and that the robbery was perpetrated under his direction; that he acted as the agent of General BABCOCK in the matter, and that BABCOCK's motive was to fasten the guilt of the robbery on certain innocent parties who were trying to injure him (BABCOCK). This story BABCOCK flatly contradicts, and the Committee are seeking for testimony to confirm it.

The New York Herald has been interviewing one MILES, a burglar in the Windsor, Vt., State Prison, who also charges General BABCOCK with being one of the instigators of the "safe burglary." The credibility of MILES is shown by the fact, that though he testifies that he hired himself for a few hundred dollars to "crack" a safe, he declares he refused an offer of \$40,000 for his testimony.

Meanwhile, as a variation of their labors, the Committee have been examining one DAVID WEBSTER, who comes from the native State of his namesake "the Great Expounder." DAVID asserts that the Government has been deprived of the use of a valuable bug poison, of which he is the talented inventor, because his virtue compelled him to decline to tickle the palm of Quartermaster General MEIGS: "Witness stated the price by letter. MEIGS then decided to use it. General MEIGS then asked him, 'What benefit will it be to me?' Witness answered, 'It will kill your moths.' General MEIGS said, 'But how much will you give me if I put it in general use?' Witness answered, 'Not a damned cent, General.' Witness said General MEIGS gave him to understand that COWLES and Co., who were furnishing the moth exterminator, were paying him part of the proceeds." And all the wicked MEIGS could say in reply was, "that the statements of WEBSTER, to the effect that he sought an interest in his moth exterminator by suggestion of any kind that could be tortured into such a suspicion were absolutely false. He said he never told WEBSTER that the Government was swindled out of large sums because the process then in use was worthless; that he never asked what benefit the contract would be to him, and that he never asked him how much he would give him (the witness); he had always considered the witness, like many inventors, crazy on the subject of his preparation for exterminating moths."

WE can assure officers entitled to "fogy" rations that they can set their minds entirely at rest on the question of their being cut off by the new pay bill. In the report of the Congressional Committee, Mr. BANNING expressly states that "longevity allowances remain as now provided for in section 1262 of the Revised Statutes," which is a sufficiently explicit statement of the intention of Congress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The question of Staff rank is again becoming a matter of interest in view of the possible action of Congress, and the leading papers are publishing editorials and letters from correspondents showing up the matter in as many different lights as there are people who write them, and in the heat of discussion the main points of the argument seem to be lost or neglected, and it is with a view of satisfactorily explaining some of these that the writer ventures to address you upon the subject.

We inherited our Navy from our English ancestors, and it came to us without Staff organization, though there were individuals in it who fulfilled some of its necessities after the rude fashion of the times. For instance, the present Surgeon was a blood-letting and a barber, and the present Paymaster was a sutler and an extortioner. Steam was not, and there was no Engineer. The Line officer of the period was an illiterate, hard-drinking, hard-swearing brute, whose greatest pleasure it was, next to getting drunk, to tie some poor wretch up to the gratings and flog him with the cat-o'-nine-tails till he howled for mercy.

With the progress of the times all this has changed. The Line officer of to-day is a cultivated, intelligent gentleman, who very likely says his prayers when he goes to bed, and looks upon profanity and drunkenness with disgust, and as a disgrace to his cloth. The Surgeon has become a man of cultivation and high scientific attainments. The Sutler is replaced by a gentleman who does not share in the profits of his office, but administers it with honor to himself and his flag; and the mechanic and blacksmith who operated our first steam-engine gives way to a gentleman of education, not only sufficient to enable him to control and handle the wonderful force at his disposal, but who possesses that accurate knowledge of mechanics, physics and mathematics necessary to design, construct and maintain the varied appliances of his department.

It does not seem as if all these people should be formed of different clay, or that their birth, education and surroundings should have been so different that they would necessarily have had different feelings and sympathies; but it is a remarkable and inexplicable fact that from time immemorial there has been nothing but jealousies and bickerings between them. I have no doubt that when the first barber, getting a glimmering light of there being something more in the treatment of the sick than the barbarous practice of the times, improved himself by study and observation, and asked to have his science recognized and himself created a surgeon's mate; I have no doubt but that his brutal captain tied him over a gun and flogged him with a rope's-end for his presumption, and that all the other captains in the fleet laughed heartily at the story over their grog, and commended its justice.

So it has been with every successive step of improvement on the part of the Staff. It was considered by the Line as an outrage upon them when Staff officers were assigned a rank and uniform; and giving the Staff officer a sword, epaulettes and cocked hat, created more excitement in the Navy than did the emancipation of the millions of slaves in the South, and the Line (of course I am speaking only generally, for there are many noble exceptions) as a class, have persistently used their power and authority to annul and make of no effect every privilege and concession granted to the Staff of the Navy.

Let me, to explain myself, mention an instance. I had the honor to serve during the war as a Staff officer, and while holding the nominal rank of Lieutenant-Commander, it so happened that I was attached to a vessel, the Executive officer of which was an Acting Master. It had been the custom of the Service for officers wishing to leave the ship on temporary leaves of absence to obtain permission from the Executive, and thus it was that I was obliged to ask official recognition from a man two removes below me in rank; no great personal hardship, but entirely incompatible with every principle of a military service. The then Secretary of the Navy issued a General Order prescribing that in such cases when the Staff officer ranked the Executive, he should apply directly to the Commander of the vessel, who, of course, was his superior in rank, and who as such should alone control his actions. Does there seem any violation of right or justice in that? What happened? My commanding officer, a man whose name will be immortal in song and story, handed me the order with this remark: "You need never apply to me for leave, for I decline to give it. I delegate my authority to the Executive officer. Go to him."

On the blockade, in time of war, in the face of the enemy, what redress was there? If I reported the case to the Department, the report must go through my commanding officer, and two or three other Line officers, and it would be months before a decision could be reached; and in the meantime, what would be my position serving on board a vessel under such circumstances? I did what I could, and got influential friends in Washington to have me detached and ordered home.

This incident occurred about twelve years ago, and yet so persistently and pertinaciously has this and other privileges granted the Staff been ignored and resisted by the Line, that within the last two months the Secretary of the Navy has found it necessary to remind the Service that the rank of Staff officers is conferred upon them by Congress, the same power from which the authority of the Line comes, and must be respected.

The Staff of the Army has long enjoyed positive rank, and we have that as a precedent. There seems

to be no great hardship in it or conflict of authority. I presume it never enters the head of an Engineer officer, or even a Quartermaster or Paymaster to go up to a Captain of a company drilling his men on the parade ground, and tell him he is not doing it right, and I do not believe the possession of positive rank would ever confer upon the Staff Captain of the Navy the right or power to go on deck and tell the Lieutenant of the watch that he was not shortening sail in the orthodox fashion; but I do believe that in both cases it confers upon its bearer the privilege of exemption from annoyance and interference on the part of their junior in rank, and that is all the Staff asks.

An outsider will see, I think, that all the Staff has ever claimed is founded upon principles of justice and truth. The feelings of loyalty, honor and devotion cannot be stronger in any one class than in the other; neither is it likely that all the ability, sensitiveness and refinement of feeling, and all other qualities of good report, are in the exclusive possession of any one corps of the Service.

The Staff has grown to a respectable position, and stands to-day the peer of the Line in every essential quality. The history of the past shows that inch by inch it has gotten everything it ever strove for. Positive rank is alone wanting. Time will settle that, and right and justice will prevail, whichever side it is on.

"Let us have Peace." ONYX.

LINEAL PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Several articles have appeared in the *JOURNAL* on the above subject, but in none of them have we seen any mention of some of the best reasons for not changing the present system of promotion. We consider that the officers of a regiment should be promoted in that regiment for the reasons we shall give. Any regiment, say the 1st Infantry, serves on the frontier, goes through a war and participates in every battle that is fought by the division or corps to which it belongs. Another regiment, say the 6th Infantry, serves on the frontier, and there in a safe and healthy garrison—a *safe place*—and so serves through a war without perhaps having even a skirmish. It would hardly be just to fill the vacancies, that probably have occurred, in the 1st Infantry, by promotions from the 6th Infantry. We would consider it rank injustice; yet such a thing would often occur in time of war, if not in time of peace. A case in point is that of the 4th Artillery. Certainly no one can say that the officers promoted after the "Modoc war" were not entitled to the promotion they received. If the vacancies had been filled from the other regiments of artillery, no one would doubt the injustice of the act. A similar case is that of the 1st Artillery, that suffered so much from the effects of yellow fever. In time of war we suspect there would be some confusion after every large battle, before the junior officers could ascertain where they belonged. There would be officers all the way from Maine to Texas, en route to join their respective regiments in the different corps, and the cost of transportation would then be no small item. It is very easy to promote from captains to field officers, for the number of the latter is comparatively small. Officers now take a pride in their regiments, which they would not if they did not expect to spend the greater part of their lives in them. There are many objections to lineal promotions, which we leave to those who are older and more experienced, to give.

A NEEDED REFORM.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I have just finished reading the annual report of Major G. D. Ruggles, Assistant Adjutant General U. S. A., in which he strongly recommends that the general service clerks at the various Division and Department Headquarters be placed upon the same footing in the matter of pay as the clerks employed in the supply departments. . . . What are the actual facts in the case? At a Division or Department Headquarters, more especially the latter—which, under existing regulations, is the unit of Army administration—the Adjutant-General's office is *per se* the head and front of the whole institution, the forces from whence radiate the various streams of business which keeps the entire military machine in working trim. In this office are written the letters which direct and control important movements and authorize the disbursement of millions of dollars per year; from it are issued the orders which send out our troops, which instruct these very supply departments to make suitable provision for the wants of the troops while in the field, and which, in brief, direct the entire executive business of the department. The clerk who puts an endorsement on a requisition, returning it with the approval of the department commander, gets about half the pay of the clerk who performs similar work, and less of it, in the subordinate office. In the Adjutant-General's office at the headquarters at which I am on duty, the "Letters Sent" clerk wrote 1,668 letters during the year 1875, some of them being from five to fifteen pages long. There were 254 "Special Orders" issued, being only twelve less than the number issued by the War Department for the same period. The "Letters Received" filled four immense volumes of 800 pages each; while the endorsements were "as the sands by the seashore for multitude." Much of the business transacted in the Adjutant-General's office at a Department Headquarters is of so weighty and delicate a character as to demand the utmost reliability and trustworthiness on the part of the clerks. For instance, they know, days before it is officially announced, that an officer is to be brought to trial and the nature of the charges against him. Again, after he has been tried, they know his sentence long before either himself or brother officers have an inkling of it, unless they were members of the court; and even they would not know whether such

sentence had been approved, mitigated or disapproved until the official order of promulgation had been made out, printed, and distributed, sometimes a month after the sitting of the court. . . . To sum up, what would be thought of a business man who paid his most trusted officials—those nearest his person and deepest in his confidence—about half the salary which he paid the subordinates in his establishment? And yet this is precisely what is done at every Division and Department Headquarters in the country, as well as at nearly every little one-horse post, where the clerk of an A. A. Q. M. is paid about twice the salary drawn by the chief clerk of the commanding general, through whose hands more official papers pass in one day than the subordinate clerk sees during a whole life time!

ASCALON.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I see at this late day the efficiency of colored troops are brought into question. As one who has seen them fight at the battle of Nashville, who has seen them in Indian campaigns in Kansas standing all night at their horses' heads during a heavy storm, with the snow up to their knees; who has seen them in the hot months of July and August marching thirty miles a day on the "Staked Plains," with their heavy knapsacks, without a murmur; who has seen them put up with ill-treatment and injustice without complaint—I pronounce all the tales that have been told against them to be false. No white soldier who is a man will refuse the black soldier justice because of his color. And any man who has served at the same posts with them, will tell you that they are sober, obedient and trustworthy, and will fight as long as their officers will stand. I have always heard the colored troops praised until within the last six months, and I notice that they always have them on the "Staked Plains" running after Indians. So I hope you will publish this from a white soldier, who has served twenty years in the regular Army, thirteen as a non-commissioned officer, who ought to know a good soldier when he sees him, and who, although a democrat, likes to give every man a "white man's chance." WHITE SOLDIER.

We have received another letter on this subject from a correspondent signing himself "Nine Years." He thinks General Ord has been misrepresented by the *N. Y. Herald*, whose correspondence represents the general as officially stating that he deems the colored troops untrustworthy, and not to be controlled by their officers. He says: "The records of the Department of Texas, commanded by General Ord, will show that they have on several occasions elicited the praise of the department or district commander, and were noticed in General Orders upon several occasions. See G. O. No. 13, Series 1868; G. O. Nos. 164, 186, 225, 229, Series 1869, Headquarters Fifth Military District, State of Texas; No. 17, Headquarters Department of Texas (Texas and Louisiana), Series 1871. . . . I could also name many instances of important duties being performed by colored soldiers, and am of the opinion that they have never been found more negligent than others, but, on the contrary, always willing and faithful, evincing a pride of being soldiers. I have yet to learn of an instance of their being uncontrollable or unreliable, and I feel certain that the records of the Inspector-General's Department will show that they have been good soldiers even in time of peace, the *N. Y. Herald* to the contrary notwithstanding."

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: In your issue of the 8th of April, "A Curious Cuss" begs further light on some matters pertaining to Steam Engineering. He cites the good performance of the P. M. S. S. *City of New York* as a great feat of engineering, and invites the naval engineers to try an experiment in competition.

Instead of quoting Mr. Wackford Squeers, "Curious Cuss" should rather have reflected with Mrs. Malaprop that "comparisons are odorous." As he has made the comparison, however, and asked for light, we will say that the machinery of the *City of New York* was designed by a late First Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

For the information of his (C. Cuss's) friend (Mr. Naval Officer), we wish to add that the *City of New York* has a compound engine.

Also, that if Commander Philip had commanded a man-of-war, on the same passage, he would have hauled fires just outside of Sandy Hook, and made the voyage under sail. LUCIFER.

A CANARD CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Please contradict the special despatch of March 30 to the *New York World*, published on page 570 of your paper of April 8, in regard to a caning affair between General Custer and myself. Nothing of the kind transpired or will occur. The *World* correspondent corrected it the following day.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1876. E. W. RICE.

THE *Washington Chronicle* urges the Secretary of War, to order the annual encampment of the corps of cadets on the Centennial grounds, at Philadelphia, and to offer a prize to each of the three classes which would be in attendance for the best essay of one hundred pages on "The Centennial Exposition."

ADELBERT AMES, who has resigned the governorship of Mississippi to escape threatened impeachment, is going into business, it is reported.

ARMY OPINIONS ON REDUCTION OF PAY.

In a document of 234 closely printed pages the House Committee on Military Affairs present their report on the subject of the reduction of Army officers' pay, reorganization of the Army and transfer of the Indian Bureau. The report proper occupies six pages; the rest of the document is the appendix presenting the opinions of the officers of the Army called forth by the circular letter addressed to them. The officers answering are substantially agreed:

1st. That no reduction can be made in pay and allowances of the officers of the Army without detriment to the efficiency of the Service. 2d. That no reduction can be made in either arm of the military service, cavalry, artillery or infantry. 3d. That the forage ration cannot be diminished. 4th. That a transfer of the Indian and Pension Bureaus is advisable. Their opinions on the other subjects of inquiry embraced in the circular, we shall refer to hereafter.

The arguments against the reduction of pay are that in time of war we do not hear any mention of the excessiveness of officers' pay, and practically it costs the officer as much to live in peace as in war, and his pay "is small enough when applied, as it must be, in a fair consideration of the subject, to the average of his peace and war services in a whole life time." It would be unjust to deprive him of the rewards which he entered the service in the hope of obtaining, and which he has earned. He relinquishes some of the dearest rights of the citizen, and subjects himself to a new and stringent code of laws restricting freedom of speech and liberty of person, and subjects his movements to the will of others. He has a right to ask in return security of place and pay (General Hancock). Officers are subjected to frequent changes of station, involving the sacrifice of their household goods and the cost of transporting their families over long and expensive routes of travel, and in the case of officers in the field or on detached service, of supporting their families in one place and themselves in another. Children must, too, be sent within the bounds of civilization for education. Confidence in the stability of their positions has been rudely shaken by the discharge of officers under the act of July 22, 1870, and by reported propositions for further reduction. Reduction of pay would entirely destroy this confidence, drive from the Army all who could leave it and dishearten the majority who would be compelled to remain against their will (General Terry). "I know all about the hardships and the privations they are subjected to; the thousand expenses attending frequent removals, and of which no one outside knows anything; the scrupulous avoidance of debt, and the struggles and devices to escape it, and, worse than all—more wearing and trying—is the annual apprehension, inevitable as fate, which comes upon all, that the meager provisions they have barely been able to make for the comfort of their families and the education of their children may all be broken up by a reduction of their pay; or else, by some reduction of the Army, they be thrown altogether out of service. The Army in our country must always be small, but I think it should be of the very best (good Lord deliver us from the perils and dangers of a cheap Army); and the advantages attending its service should be such as to induce our brightest young men to engage therein" (General Augur).

As to the pay of second lieutenants, General Hancock and General Schofield do not think the reduction to \$1,300 and \$1,200 would be excessive, provided it was applied to new appointments only. The average of time in this grade, taking the senior second lieutenant in each regiment as examples is, cavalry, 6 3-5 years; artillery, 6 3-5 years; infantry, 8 3-4 years. The reduction, General Schofield thinks, should apply to the first four or five years service. General Sherman says the expenses of a second lieutenant, especially if he is allowed to marry, are as great as those of a first lieutenant; General Terry don't see how a second lieutenant can support himself and family on the present pay; General Howard "would not advise the reduction;" General Ord thinks that to "reduce their pay and not their families, it would bear pretty roughly upon them;" General Augur opposes the reduction; General Crook thinks it would be "decidedly disadvantageous to the Service," and General McDowell reports that as a second lieutenant he got about \$770 a year, equal to over \$1,500 now; he had no expensive habits (he never drank a drop of anything stronger than water in his life), went home but twice in seven years, and yet, he says, "it took me several years to extricate myself from the debt I incurred for a simple and meagre outfit on entering the Army." None of the General officers' advice enforced celibacy, and General Howard says: "The remark often made that an Army officer should not be married," never alters the fact that a majority are married and have families, and I believe the conviction of our most thoughtful and most experienced officers is that it is far better for the Service that so many ladies of pure character and gentle manners have been found willing to leave the comforts and luxuries of city life and accept the discomforts and privations of frontier posts. The cheerfulness and efficiency of our officers, far removed from the friendships and society to which their own education and refinement would entitle them, are due to the fact that they have a high-toned social life at hand.

The colonels all express similar opinions as to the reduction of the pay of second lieutenants, with the exception of B. H. Grierson, Israel Vogdes, John H. King and Innis Palmer, who favor the reduction, Surgeon General J. K. Barnes agreeing with them in their opinion. General Palmer thinks, and has always thought, since he drew his first month's pay as an Army officer, that the juniors have too much and the older officers too little. There is no reason, he thinks, why a new second lieutenant should receive enough pay to enable him to marry, and with their present pay, if they do not get married immediately, they soon get into the way of very extravagant living; they do

not fall into gross and excessive vices. With ordinary economy, messing together, their mess bill ought not to exceed \$30 per month, and their total expenses \$75 a month, even in these times. Five years' probation in the Service should, General Palmer thinks, be required previous to marriage. First and second lieutenants should, he thinks, pass an examination as a condition to promotions, and if captains, also, so much the better, and failure at a second examination should forfeit his commission. When the lieutenant rises one grade his pay should be largely increased, and so on for each higher grade. Thus idle and dissipated fellows would be weeded out and an increased incentive given officers to rise.

FACTS ON NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes in answer to the author of "Thoughts," says: "If I was not somewhat strongly convinced of the inferiority of compound engines, I should feel my opinions considerably shaken by a reference to the authorities quoted against them by your correspondent under the heading of 'Thoughts on Naval Administration.' Your correspondent refers to *Engineering* for proof that compound machinery has been discarded by eminent foreign engineers and ship-builders. Now, although the columns of *Engineering* teem with articles pro and con on the subject, they are very equally divided in opinion, and the editor is so well aware the convictions of many eminent men lie in their favor, that nearly all the discussions relating to marine engines refer to the compound engine as the type in vogue. In the description of marine engines at the Vienna Exposition, the compound engines exceed the simple condensing in the proportion of two to one. When such firms as Burmeister and Wain, the largest marine engine builders in the North, and John Elder and Co., in England, select the compound type for exhibition, certainly it is impossible to accept your correspondent's assertion, 'that they have been discarded.' Again, as an offset to the prize essay of Mr. Neil MacDougall, we have the statement of Mr. Wright, another admiralty engineer, in their favor. Nothing but ignorance of the subject can excuse your correspondent's assertion, 'that compound engines must be worked at a high pressure,' when many are now working and have been in operation for many years at a pressure of 20 pounds, and it certainly would surprise Mr. Neil MacDougall to hear that with simple engines the pressure may be just as low as desired, without impairing the efficiency. Nor is the fact of the horrible disaster to the *Mound City* a proof that the effect would not have been equally severe with low pressure boilers of same horse power, any more than the terrific explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler, at a New York dock, and the accompanying loss of life, proves that the disaster would have been less fatal at a high pressure. Your correspondent ascribes the failure of the *Merrimac* and *Wabash* class, to the fact that their boilers were designed by D. B. Martin, Esq., and urges this as evidence of the incompetency of naval engineers. Now, as Mr. Martin spent more years of his life out of the Navy designing for engineering firms, why should his failures, admitting they were, be quoted against Naval Engineers rather than outsiders?"

We omit a portion of the letter which is substantially the same as part of the answer of another naval officer published last week.

THE following is a summary of what little business has been transacted in Congress during the past week in Army and Navy matters, not reported elsewhere:

Enrolled bills, signed S. 326 and 431, granting pensions to the widows of the late General Rousseau and Adjutant-General Thomas. Bills introduced: H. R. 3056, to repeal that part of section 1287 R. S. which forbids extra pay to enlisted men of Ordnance Department; H. R. 3058, to provide for expenses of paymasters on duty with troops or escorts for the protection of public funds. Mr. Banning submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, requested to review and revise so much of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as relates to estimates for military establishments of the War Department for said year of 1877, and report to this House at the earliest possible day, naming the reductions that can be made therein without injury to the efficiency of the Army."

Adversely reported: S. 532, to restore Nathan D. A. Sawyer to the position of Captain and A. Q. M.; also joint resolution (H. R. 98) authorizing Major Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, to accept position of Trustee of Cincinnati Southern Railroad. Twenty-eight more subaltern officers of the Army have petitioned Congress this week to grant them lineal promotion under section 1204 R. S.

THE Mexican Border troubles have been lately complicated, as it appears, by internal revolution, which threatens to involve the United States in war. As long as the periodic Mexican revolutions were confined to the interior, we could afford to let the parties fight, indifferent as to which side kept the upper hand for the current week. Of late, however, the Rio Grande border provinces have been the scene of active revolution, and one of the contesting generals, it appears, demanded money, a forced loan, from a Mr. DIAMOND, an American citizen, with a threat of shooting him, if the money was not forthcoming. The American complained to his consul, who protested without effect, and finally Major MERRIAM, 24th Infantry, Post Commander at Laredo, Tex., on the other side of the river, was appealed to. He

crossed to New Laredo, the Mexican village, and told General PUEBLO QUINTANO, the Federal commander, that he would have his forces in readiness to protect American interests. QUINTANO is stated to have replied insolently, and Major MERRIAM recrossed. Then it appears that the Federals and Revolutionists commenced fighting, and finally that some of them opened fire on the ferry at Laredo, wounding and killing some Americans.

The despatches of April 10 from Laredo state that at one o'clock that day the Mexicans opened a hot fire on the American ferry guard, and that Major MERRIAM replied by a couple of twelve pound shells, which scattered and silenced the Mexicans. The end of the fight on the Mexican side was that the Revolutionists got the victory, and are now in possession of the border provinces. Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, Chairman of the Special Mexican Border Committee, holds that the overthrow of the regular government of Mexico removes the only objection to adoption of his report recommending pursuit of Mexican raiders into Mexico. The DIAZ government which holds the border is in fact only a lawless mob, and hostilities would be with rebels, not with the Mexican. Mr. SCHLEICHER is the author of the joint resolution which is made the special order in the House for April 20, when it will probably be passed. It provides:

That, for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces River, in the State of Texas, from the cattle-thieves, robbers, and murderers, from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and required to station, and keep on the Rio Grande River, from the mouth of that river to the northern boundary of the State of Tamaulipas, above Laredo, two regiments of cavalry, for field service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to number one hundred privates; and they shall be kept up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

Sec. 2. That in view of the inability of the national government of Mexico to prevent the inroads of lawless parties from Mexican soil into Texas, the President is hereby authorized, whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary for the protection of the rights of American citizens on the Texas frontier, above described, to order the troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as they may find necessary for recovering the stolen property and checking the raids, guarding, however, in all cases, against any unnecessary injury to peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

THE New York Times says: The Secretary of War has reported to the House of Representatives for the information of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, in response to the request of the chairman of that committee for all papers and information relating to certain charges preferred against Colonel Mackenzie by Colonel Reynolds, that the correspondence between Reynolds and Mackenzie about corn contracts at Fort Richardson, Tex., in 1871, and subsequent charges against Colonel Mackenzie by Colonel Reynolds, were forwarded to the War Department by General Sheridan, December 15, 1871; returned to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, in January, 1872, but cannot now be found. The papers transmitted by the Secretary include General McCook's report as Special Inspector for the Division of the South, made in November, 1871, and dated San Antonio, Tex. He said his attention had repeatedly been called to the general demoralization that existed in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department, and that there was a system in vogue called "greasing," which means no less than that the Quartermasters, or their employees, must either have an interest in contracts made, or be rewarded by presents of greater or less value to favor the recipients of contracts, or act unjustly toward competitors in order to secure the same for some favorite, who would consent to resort to such corrupting and dishonorable practices. He stated, among other things, that Wicher and Adams, the largest contractors in the State, presented to Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of General Reynolds, a house and lot in San Antonio, Tex. General McCook said it would be interesting to know how many carriages and horses were given to Army officers as presents by citizens engaged in furnishing Army supplies, and he condemned such practices as calculated to have a damaging influence generally on that branch of the Service. It appears from the documents that General Reynolds, in December, 1871, denied to the War Department the truth of the charges that the public interests in Texas had been sacrificed to those of contractors. The Secretary declined, as General Reynolds requested, to give the reason why General Reynolds was relieved of his command in Texas, as information in such cases was unusual.

General Reynolds has sent the following despatch to Hon. H. Clymer, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, April 3: "Returning from the field last night, I saw for the first time the testimony of McCook before your committee on the 23d March. It is absolutely false so far as it refers to my being in any manner in collusion with contractors, or having received valuable presents from them. J. J. REYNOLDS, Col., 3d Cav'y."

THE San Francisco Bulletin reports the arrest and subsequent escape of C. H. Barth, transportation clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, who has obtained "about \$67,000 by forgery and embezzlement." He confessed his crime, and surrendered property which will, it is hoped, go far to make good the loss. Barth altered the bill of lading of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, on which shipments were made to Fort Yuma and Arizona posts; got a check for the amount, forged the endorsement of the company, collected the money, paid what was really due, and kept the rest. He has been engaged in this fraudulent peculation for eighteen months, and during the past year only four bills of lading passed through his hands without change. These were for very large amounts.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ASSAULT AT ARMS.—The match mentioned in our last issue as about to take place between Colonel Monstery, of New York, and Professor Senac, of Paris, was contested on Monday, April 10, at Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, New York. The assault was to decide the title of "Champion at Arms of the United States and Spanish America." It was to be fought with the following weapons, points to be distributed as follows: Foil, 12; sabre, 9; rapier, 12; bayonet, 9; knife, 9. Total, 51. Under the following rules: 1. The foil to be 34 inches long, have a flat blade, and be unattached to the hand or wrist by cord or string to prevent being disarmed; 2. Sabre to be 34 inches in length and one inch wide. Cuts with the edge of the blade upon any protected part of the body above the hips to count; 3. Rapier to be 34 inches in length and one inch wide and have a buttoned blade. All cuts and thrusts above the hips to count, no cut with the flat of the blade allowed; 4. Bayonet thrusts only count when delivered straight on the cuirass protecting the trunk of the body. No spring bayonets allowed; 5. Knife to be 10 inches long, cuirass to be worn, cuts and thrusts to count when delivered on the cuirass and right arm. The rules to govern the first contest—with foils—were in substance that only thrusts and disarms were to count, and that each clean hit must be followed by a pause, to enable the referee to mark the point to the man's score.

At about half-past eight the two fencers made their appearance with their seconds and the referee. It was at once announced that the number of points were to be reduced to thirty-nine, in favor of Colonel Monstery, who had but just recovered from severe sickness. The appearance of the two champions was very different, and the disparity in age was, we are informed, nearly twenty years. Colonel Monstery derives his title from service in the Mexican war and in Spanish America. He was born in Baltimore and educated in the Military Gymnasium of Copenhagen, Denmark. His antagonist is a graduate of the Paris fencing schools and wore a medal therefrom. Monstery is now a tall gaunt wiry man, with a manner of great dignity and repose, reminding one very strongly of the gallant old knight of La Mancha in his personal appearance. Senac is shorter and stouter built, with a dark but handsome face, small hands and feet, and a peculiar catlike grace and activity that reminds the beholder of a tiger. The contrast could therefore hardly be greater than between the two. It was quickly evident in the foil contest that the elder man was past his prime, or else had not recovered from his sickness. It was also evident that as far as the science of defence went he was superior to the Frenchman, while the latter, from his youth, strength, and quickness had the advantage in the attack. Senac was at first too eager and rash. He made two fierce attacks, and was twice disarmed, the elder man keeping cool and forcing the sword out of his hand as he thrust in octave. It was very difficult at the beginning of the match to see what was going on, as the seconds of Senac would insist on getting in front and hiding their man. Monstery's seconds were much better and cooler. One of them was the great Græco-Roman wrestler Miller, himself a fine fencer. The referee turned out to be ludicrously incompetent for his position, as became visible when the contest waxed warm. After Monstery had gained four points, Senac suddenly changed his tactics, and this time completely puzzled his antagonist. He abandoned the defence entirely, did not attempt to parry a single thrust, but trusted entirely to what is known as the "coup d'arrêt" in French, "stop thrust" or "time thrust" in English. This thrust, as far as we know, was first invented, or at least first used in public, by the celebrated La Fougère, a fencing master of the days of the First Napoleon. It consists in this. When an antagonist thrusts low, instead of parrying octave or seconde or even carte or tierce, the fencer quickly extends the upper part of the body and thrusts at the arm or upper part of the breast of his enemy. If he "gets in" before the attacking party has lunged home, he hits and the other does not. It is a question of time. Of this thrust Senac is a master, and by its use he quickly counted nine points. Some of them were very fine ones, as when he actually bent his foil into a curve before an assault, so as to get in a point on Monstery's arm, which he could not have done with a straight foil. His last point was the perfection of the "stop thrust." He sprung back to the end of the stage and crouched almost on one knee. Monstery rushed in; and like a flash the Frenchman was up, and the foil bent into a semicircle on his enemy's breast, while Monstery's point was past him. The score then stood: Senac, 9; Monstery, 4; and the champions rested for fifteen minutes.

The sabre followed. Here the tables were turned. The old champion looked to better advantage in his white armor suit, and proved the French professor's master. In this play Senac tried the same tactics which had proved so successful with the foils, but with very different results. Cuts above the hips were only allowed to count, and of these he hardly got in a single one, while Monstery struck him fairly again and again. He then tried a very peculiar game. Thrusting (prohibited), he would pass Monstery's body, receive a cut on the helmet, and laying his own edge on Monstery's shoulder would claim it as "a cut." It was here that the referee showed his incompetency. Not one of these was a fair cut, and during the whole bout Senac never parried once, but trusted that this sort of sawing motion would be called a cut. The referee allowed it on several occasions, till the score stood—Monstery, 6; Senac, 5, when it should have been, Monstery, 11; Senac, 1 (this was at the beginning, a fair cut). To make matters worse the referee actually appealed to the audience on disputed points, and every passage of arms was followed by a wrangle of all the seconds for several minutes. Finally Monstery was declared victor with the sabre, 6 to 5. At last came the rapier. This was the same as the sabre, but with thrusts allowed. Again Senac tried the same old tactics, but the straight sword and bent foil were different things. He received several severe cuts on the head and body and one on the arm, but each time cut or thrust back at the same moment, and always claimed the point. Also he began to cut savagely at Monstery's leg, which was only lightly protected, regardless of the fact that under the rule the point did not count. The referee kept giving his decisions at random, first to one and then the other, while the audience began to shout and groan at each new count, which seemed to be decided on the principle of chance. At last, when the count stood five to five, on the deciding bout, both claimed the count as usual. Monstery had given a fair cut in carte on the left shoulder of the other, and Senac claimed a similar one, which really fell below the belt or too late, it was impossible to tell which. Monstery then said that as the referee would not give him points he had earned, he would continue the contest no longer, and very wisely retired from the stage, while the whole affair broke up in disorder. Senac was subsequently declared the victor. Taken as a whole, we were much disappointed with the management of the affair. The feeling between the champions was evidently very intense, and Senac especially fought very wickedly. At the same time it is doubtful whether Monstery will ever again be a match for a young athlete like Senac. The chief lesson to be learned of the victor is that of the use of the

"stop thrust" of which he is a master. In the sabre contest, he would have been ruled off the stage in England, Germany, or France over and over again, and with sharp swords Monstery would even now probably prove the best man. Another contest will probably soon take place between them.

PRACTICAL FACTS.—An enthusiastic young friend who belongs to a "crack regiment" of the National Guard has lately sent us the following very remarkable communication which we print for the benefit of our readers, hoping that the queries it contains may be answered by some of those officers who believe that the study of Upton's Tactics embraces the whole science of war. We give our friend's letter as received:

DEAR JOURNAL: I was coming home from drill the other night. We had a fine drill, a splendid one; in fact I don't believe there is a regiment in the Regular Army could have done half as well as we did. The boys were in good spirits and handled their pieces like clockwork. They were as stiff as wooden images when they marched, and every hand fell from the lockpockets of the muskets in support arms as if the whole battalion had been one machine. You can judge how well the boys did when I tell you what was said of us by an old British Guardsman. He told me that he'd seen her Majesty's household troops on many a time, and never saw the Coldstreams do any better than we did. I really think that if your National Guard critic himself had been there—and we all know what a cantankerous fellow he is—he couldn't have found fault with the boys.

On my way home, I met an old friend of mine, who used to be in the Mexican war, and I told him what a fine drill we'd had, when to my surprise he asked me what was the use of it all, and further informed me that in war time men never marched in cadence time, and that the manual was all useless. Of course I knew that route step was used on a march, but as to the uselessness of the manual I begged leave to differ with him, and especially as to the uselessness of our drill. He then told me that he would convince me that it was by a few questions, which we agreed to refer to your readers, and here they are:

First. What should a colonel do according to tactics, suppose his regiment were marching in column of fours along a country road, and the enemy suddenly opened fire, in line at right angles to the head of his column, at three hundred yards, there being open ground on both flanks, and both forces being equal.

Second. Suppose a colonel is sent out with a single regiment of infantry into an enemy's country, with unknown forces in front of him, how should he dispose his regiment on the march, even supposing he has no baggage to protect?

Third. Suppose there is a riot in New York city around the Cooper Institute, and a regiment has orders to move from the City Hall to quell it, the people being friendly till the mob is reached, how should the colonel dispose his men on the march?

My friend told me he had a good many more questions to ask, but he would be satisfied if I could get these answered in the JOURNAL. Can you answer them? Of course every man has a plan, but the question is—what is the best plan?

GUARDSMAN.

Under these circumstances we have decided to leave GUARDSMAN'S questions open to public competition for a while. As he says, there are many plans that will suggest themselves, but the question is, which is the best? Can any of our friends contribute to the sum of military knowledge in the National Guard in this matter.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—Columbia College, class of 1875, sent a team on Saturday, April 10, to shoot against the Insurance Companies' team of six men, ten shots each, h. p. s. 50; h. p. a. s. 300. The following was the result:

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

1. J. F. Brush.....	3 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 3—40
2. C. S. Allen.....	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 39
3. F. A. Dugro.....	4 3 4 4 4 3 3 5 4 38
4. F. R. Hitchcock.....	4 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 38
5. J. Fisher.....	4 4 3 4 2 4 4 4 4 37
6. R. W. Kenyon, captain.....	4 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 34

"PICKED" INSURANCE MEN.

1. G. H. Hope.....	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—41
2. J. W. Edwards.....	4 3 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 40
3. G. W. Jones.....	3 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 3 40
4. Lloyd Roberts, captain.....	3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 35
5. W. H. Racey.....	2 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 2 34
6. F. M. Parker.....	4 3 0 4 2 3 4 4 5 33

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Company B, of this regiment, Captain C. S. Van Norden, held its last company drill for the present season at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, April 6. There were forty full files drilling, with a full complement of officers, guides, and file-closers, and several men were left out after the company was formed, being excused from drill. This should not be done under a proper reading of par. 180. It would have been far better to put these men into the ranks, and order the same number of corporals into the line of file-closers, where they can always be made of service in directing the movements of fours, etc. This company began drill in regular style with opening and closing of ranks, and followed with movements in column of fours, formations of line, single and double rank, firings, manual, etc. In all these movements there was not a single serious fault to be found, and even the little flaws were so slight that we only mention them for the benefit of the individuals whose memory now and then failed them at a moment's notice. For instance, the left guide seemed to be uncertain in his mind when to step back to the line of file-closers during the firings, and always waited for the right guide. A little study of par. 188 would set him right in this. Moreover, both guides came back at intervals during the firings at the command "Carry arms" or "cease firing" without waiting for the word "posts" as prescribed. The firings were, however, exceedingly good, and the manual in all respects excellent. In one set of movements, however, there is a certain degree of trickery, which, while it brings down the applause of the spectators, is nevertheless outside of the tactics and rather savors of child's play. We refer to the fixing and unfixing of bayonets. This the company does by a little trick. The bayonets are taken out, placed over the muzzle of the gun, and all the hands wait for about two seconds, when they go on with a single short rattle, which certainly sounds very nice in comparison with the usual long rattling, which lasts three or four seconds. We noticed in this, however, one defect, that as a rule the bayonet was not clasped. This offered a great advantage for the next movement "unfix bayonet." The bayonets came off with a single clap, shorter even than the rattle of fixing them, but it must be remembered that they are not fixed simply for the purpose of unfixing them, but for use, and for use a bayonet must be clasped. The presence of large numbers of spectators at these drills, as we have before had occasion to notice, has a tendency to encourage these little show tricks in place of proficiency in the solid and valuable

parts of military knowledge. The spectators always applaud them, and leave the really good features of a drill unnoticed. For instance, we never saw in any company better successive formations from column into line, and these were passed entirely unnoticed, the applause being saved for the clap of unfixing bayonets, which amounted to nothing. The successive formations showed that every man in the ranks understood his business perfectly; and individual intelligence is far more valuable than the mechanical perfection of a trick, in which the "heavenly Chinese" can generally beat the Caucasian out of sight. We must say that we shall be glad when applause is entirely banished from drills. It degrades the National Guard to the level of negro minstrels and ballet dancers, and is quite opposed to sound military principles. In almost all cases the audience applauds nothing but show tricks, and in several cases that we saw on the night in question, the applause was started by the members in uniform who were excused from drill. This is in decidedly bad taste. Blowing your own trumpet has never been accounted worthy of praise. Company B deserved and deserves high commendation for many things, and especially for the perfect order and regularity with which it performed such movements as right—or left—front into line, on right—or left—into line; single and double rank; march in line; march by platoons; firings, etc. In the platoon wheels, after the first trial, everything was really splendid. While not quite equal in all things to Company I, of the same regiment, there is yet no regiment of the National Guard outside of the Seventh New York, so far as our experience has enabled us to judge, that can show a company superior to Company B, and very few, one nearly equal thereto. The sight of their drill was a real pleasure to us, and all that we have seen there and elsewhere shows that this centennial year is likely to place the Seventh New York at the summit of the National Guard in point of proficiency.

NINTH NEW YORK.—The board of officers held a theoretical and sword manual drill on Monday evening, April 3, under instruction from Colonel Hitchcock and Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery. There was another on Saturday evening, April 8. Colonel Hitchcock is one of the hardest workers in the division, and the fruit of his labors is very apparent, from the manifest improvement throughout this regiment. The Morton Commandery has presented to the board of officers a beautiful set of framed resolutions, expressive of their thanks for the courtesies received in extending to them the past season the free use of the large room for drilling purposes. Division drills commence this week. Captains Tallman and Kirkland both recently received swords from their companies. They are now senior captains in this regiment, having been connected therewith a long time. Captain Pryer has received his commission as major.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment assembled at the armory for drill in fatigue uniform (white cross belts) on Friday, April 7; Monday, April 10, and Wednesday, April 12, at 8 o'clock p. m., for moonlight parade on Bedford avenue. Company commanders are ordered to devote at least one hour at company drill following the reception of a certain order, for instruction in position and aiming drill, according to Wingate's Manual. Captain A. G. Brown, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is ordered to attend said company drills, and supervise that portion relating to rifle practice. Appointment—Alvah G. Brown, captain and inspector of rifle practice, vice Geo. C. Bradley, promoted. Elections—Edward F. Gaylor, first lieutenant Company K, vice Frank C. Brownell, resigned; Frank M. Pierce, first lieutenant Company G, vice Geo. B. Squires, resigned; Frank L. Wenzel, second lieutenant Company B, vice Isaac J. Wardell, promoted. Resignation—Edwin A. Perry, captain Company G. Returned to the ranks at his own request—Charles E. Marr, sergeant Company E. The following non-commissioned officers have received their warrants: Sergeant John F. Ottogro, and Corporal Stark, of Company B; Corporals James F. Cosgrove, of Company F, and H. F. Clark, of Company G.

FIFTH MARYLAND.—Colonel J. Striker Jenkins, long time commander of this regiment, having persisted in his resolve to resign the command, the Governor has accepted his resignation. The following is the official record of the matter:

BALTIMORE, April 4, 1876.

Major-General Frank A. Bond, Annapolis Md.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: You cannot know how much I appreciate your very kind and complimentary communication of the 31st ultimo, and I regret that I cannot comply with your request to withdraw my resignation. My action was only had after mature deliberation and upon the positive assurance of my physicians that absolute relief from all care is necessary for my restoration to health. It is also due to the regiment that it should have an actual, not a nominal, head. If it takes part in the Centennial much work is yet to be done, and the sooner my place is filled the better. Renewing my thanks for your courtesy, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. STRIKER JENKINS, Colonel.

ANNAPOLIS, April 7, 1876.

Colonel J. Striker Jenkins, commanding Fifth regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, having tendered his resignation, the same is hereby accepted.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANK A. BOND, Adjutant-General.

Colonel Jenkins has improved in health. He proposes to make a lengthy tour of Europe in hope of permanent restoration.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Fifth to report upon the expense, etc., of a trip to Cape May during the coming summer and stopping at Philadelphia on the return home, held a conference on Tuesday, April 4. Quartermaster Pontier was directed to go to Philadelphia to procure the needed information. The committee has received a letter from A. Williams, of Philadelphia, president of the Sea Grove Association, located about a mile and a half from the depot at Cape May, offering great inducements for the regiment to encamp there. It is contemplated that the regiment shall remain in camp eight to ten days, and stop at Philadelphia two days on the return home. The committee will be prepared to report at a general meeting of the regiment. The first of a series of competition drills between the several companies of this regiment took place at the armory between Company G, Captain Charles H. Reeves, and Company H, Captain Wm. P. Zollinger. There was quite a large and fashionable attendance. Lieutenant-Colonel Loney and other officers of the regiment were present, as were also a number of members of the City Council. Each company numbered thirty-two men, with five sergeants. The judges were General Jas. R. Herbert, of the First Brigade M. N. G., and Adjutant Stewart Symington. The referee was Captain Robert Brown, of Company C. The drill continued for over three hours, the companies drilling with suitable intermissions, and receiving hearty applause for their fine appearance and difficult evolutions. The award was made in favor of Company G, on four specifications, as follows: First, the appearance of the men in line; second, tidiness of uniform and personal cleanliness of the men; third, superiority of movement; fourth, superiority in manual of arms; on the fifth specification, viz.: of general style bearing, mode of executing commands, and promptness in giving orders on the part of the officers, the judge decided in favor of Company H.

The regimental band, under Prof. Wernig, was present, and gave a number of selections during the evening. After the drill the floor was cleared and dancing followed till an early hour in the morning. At the close of the drill the members of Company G repaired to their room, when a set of resolutions of esteem and regard, handsomely engrossed, were presented to Orderly Sergeant Jos. C. Christopher, who has lately resigned his position on account of ill-health. It is the intention of Company H to challenge Company G for a second drill, to take place at no late day. These drills will be continued each alternate Tuesday during the season. Much interest is being felt, and speculation indulged in, as to who is to be the future commanding officer of the regiment, and the names of several gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the colonelcy. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Loney, the acting commanding officer, is very popular with a large majority of the rank and file of the regiment. Adjutant Thomas A. Symington is also mentioned as a candidate. It is probable that a meeting for the purpose of electing a colonel will soon be called. At the conclusion of the meeting of the executive committee of this regiment, April 8, a meeting of the officers of the regiment was held for the purpose of taking action in reference to a letter received from Major Gilchrist, of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., secretary of the Centennial Legion. The communication stated that it was desired to have a representation from Maryland. The letter was read to the meeting, and a committee appointed to select one hundred members of the Fifth to represent the State of Maryland, and also to make all the necessary arrangements. The members of the regiment are taking great pains to perfect themselves in the manual prior to their visit to the Centennial, and it is stated that the regiment will leave for Cape May in a much better condition than on the occasion of their visit to Boston last spring. The competitive drills are doing much for the men, and already a marked improvement is perceptible. On Wednesday evening, April 19, Companies C, Captain Brown, and K, Lieutenant Herbert, will have a competitive drill, and the successful company will probably be challenged by Company H, Captain Zollinger. The subject of a day's rifle practice is being discussed among the members.

NEW JERSEY.—G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., Trenton, April 7, is as follows: It is with regret the Governor announces the death of the Hon. Charles S. Olden, this morning, at his residence, at Princeton. He was Governor of this State in the first year of the late war; he was twice elected State Senator, and was subsequently one of the Judges of the Court of Errors, and filled many offices of public and private trust with great honor and fidelity. He endeared himself in the hearts of the people of this State by his public services and estimable virtues, and will be long remembered. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half mast on all State buildings, that the offices at the Capital be closed, and a salute be fired during the hours designated for the funeral services.

CONNECTICUT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Connecticut Rifle Association at their meeting in Hartford April 6 appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Hubbard, and Pillard to consult with parties interested, and to locate the new range at Berlin, if suitable arrangements can be made with property holders. The site proposed for Connecticut's Creedmoor is near the Berlin junction, eleven miles south of Hartford, on the line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, and with a fine location, being easy of access from the principal cities of the State, and in a locality where a safe range of 1,000 yards can be obtained. It has not as yet been made public what success the committee have had towards securing the land, but it is hoped that the property owners will not stand in the way of the intentions of the association by refusing them the grounds.

FIRST CONNECTICUT.—Company E, of this command, gave an exhibition drill at their armory in New Britain on the evening of March 30. The squad was a picked one, the formation being in twelve files with two guides. Captain Erickson was in command. The dress uniforms of the regiment with white trousers was worn, which gave the men a "natty" appearance. The drill was good all through, and the men showed that they had been at work preparing for it. The drum tap and silent drill were executed very creditably. There was much to commend at this drill, and a little to criticize. Captain Erickson should remember that we are using a new system of tactics, and that "prepare to open ranks" is not to be found in Upton. Officers should leave the old tactics behind them. The first sergeant was forgetful, and would place himself on the wrong flank of the leading four at commands "On right or left into line." The command "On left into line, double rank," is not exactly Upton. See par. 352. The side step should always be executed in quick time, unless common time be specified. This movement was altogether too slow—below common time even (par. 32). The manual was too swift, nearer 100 than 90 to the minute, the motion being slighted there by. These defects should be remedied in order to secure uniformity throughout the regiment. The order arms was too hard (par. 75). The men appeared steady, marched solidly, and the distances in column of fours were well preserved. On the whole, Company E's squad gave a very good exhibition of their proficiency, and it is to be hoped the remaining members of the company have not been slighted in their instruction by the extra exertion put forth in behalf of the squad.

MASSACHUSETTS.—It is exceedingly doubtful, judging from the present aspect of affairs, whether the M. V. M. will have the opportunity of visiting Philadelphia. The probabilities are that the First Corps of Cadets and Company A, First Cavalry, will attend the opening exercises on May 10, acting as escort to Governor Rice, but further than these organizations none others, save some companies of infantry, have as yet made preparations to go. In this latter instance two companies of a regiment that ranks among the highest in the State service made application for permission to parade and leave the State, the objective places being Charleston and Philadelphia. The communication was disapproved by battalion, brigade, and division commanders, and at the time of writing is awaiting the indorsement of the Commander-in-Chief. Should he also disapprove of it, the companies cannot leave the State, under penalty of disbandment, which is prescribed by section 108 Militia Laws, for disobedience of orders. It is to be regretted that anything of the kind should occur. The result can hardly be pleasant to anticipate, for whatever decision the Commander-in-Chief may determine upon, it can hardly restrain the ill feeling and antipathy that will arise in the organization, affecting seriously its discipline and injuring both name and efficiency. The result will be looked for with some curiosity by outsiders, and with intense interest in the companies awaiting permission to go. The great trouble lies in the niggardly spirit manifested by the Massachusetts Legislature, which is following the lead of Congress, like little dogs following big ones, trying to steal the bones from the soldiers. It will be a pity if these two companies play into their hands by what will be an act of mutiny, if they try to leave the State against orders. The niggardly members would like nothing better than an ex-

cuse to have them disbanded, and a short Philadelphia junketing trip is not worth the price of the reputation of a regiment.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSIONERS.—Conditional—Eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant, F. E. Sprague. Appointment—First Corps of Cadets, First Lieutenant and Adjutant F. H. Appleton. Resigned and Discharged—Third Infantry, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. T. Milne.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.—Company A was recently inspected. Three officers and forty-four men were in line in heavy marching order and looking neat and handsome. Arms were well kept, but in a number of instances locks were broken and useless. Uniforms were good; accoutrements and knapsacks were poor, having been in possession of the company since 1863. Drill was well up to the company's high standard, which is too well known to need comment. Major Gaul, the battalion commander, was present, together with members of his staff, and dispensed his hospitality with that heartiness and cordiality for which he is so well noted.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—CAPTAIN Cullen and Lieutenant Colfax are the latest elections in Company B, Twenty-second New York.

—CAPTAIN Charles Moehring and Lieutenant John Rueger are the latest elections in Eleventh New York.

—MONDAY, April 10, the Eleventh New York had two new companies, H and K, mustered into service.

—THE Seventy-first New York held a morning drill at the armory of the regiment on Monday, April 10.

—THE Fourteenth Brooklyn held one of its last drills for the season Thursday, April 13. Attendance and drill fair.

—THE Eighth New York drilled at the City Arsenal Thursday evening, April 13, one wing, with six large commands.

—THE Brooklyn German military organization encampment project has been abandoned.

—WE have received, too late for this week's publication, the General Order announcing the New York changes for March.

—THE Hippodrome drill of the Eighth New York is to be held April 21. Full-dress inspection at the arsenal April 18.

—THE board of officers of the Twenty-second New York have determined to hold an encampment at Glendrake range for a week commencing June 5.

—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Chaddock, of the Seventy-first New York, has left the regiment to its own devices, while he takes a trip to Europe on leave.

—CAPTAIN Clark, of the Seventy-first New York (once of the Seventy-ninth), drills thirty-five files at company drills, and does it well too. The "Cameron Guards," they call the company.

—THE left wing of the Thirty-second New York, consisting of Companies B, A, D, G, was drilled in the school of the battalion by Colonel Roehr, Wednesday, April 12.

—THE Washington Greys hold one more full-dress drill at the arsenal at the end of April. The troop will have a "bull's-eye trophy" at Creedmoor during the next season.

—COMPANIES F and G, of the Ninth New York, held a battalion drill at the armory of the regiment on Tuesday, April 11, with enough men to make four large commands.

—By a typographical error the date of resignation of the Inspector of Rifle Practice Fifth New York in our last week's issue, was made April 28. It should have been March 28.

—THE Klein Troop began drilling mounted for the first time this season at the First Division Rendezvous, Thirteenth street, New York, Wednesday, April 12.

—At the weekly practice of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, on April 8, best scores were made by Clark, 67; Osgood, 66; Gerlish, 66; Frost, 66, and Lowell, 66. H. p. s. 75.

—THE officers and non-commissioned officers of the First Connecticut held a drill at Union Armory, Hartford, Wednesday evening, April 5.

—COMPANY B (Hillier Guard), First Connecticut, gives an exhibition drill and ball at Allyn Hall, Hartford, next Monday evening, April 17.

—THE Hartford City Guard, Company F, First Connecticut, gave a select and well conducted "German" on the evening of the 6th April.

—THE First Connecticut Infantry, Colonel Hudson, and the Governor's Horse and Foot Guards will compose the military escort at the inauguration of His Excellency Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, at Hartford May 3.

—SOME time next month the Thirty-second New York will give a reception, and on that occasion General Meserole, on behalf of the State of New York, will present the regiment with a stand of colors.

—THE new Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Fifth New York will be ex-Major Louis Hallen, once of the Fifth, and later a captain in the Fourteenth Brooklyn. We wish him every success, for he is a good painstaking officer.

—ALL the New York city regiments are talking about Hippodrome drills. Colonel Scott, of the Eighth, has made the biggest haul of any, for it is stated that he has secured a real live emperor to review his regiment on April 21 at the Hippodrome.

—WEDNESDAY, April 12, the Gild Guard sent off their contributions to the fair at Charleston. They were on exhibition at the armory April 10. The Guard has voted to celebrate its anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's, at which the quality of the champagne and speeches promises to be beyond praise.

—THE Columbia Rifle Association has formed a team to represent it at the Centennial rifle shooting match at Philadelphia. The team is composed of F. Achenbach, A. Ermich, F. Heintz, Charles Morney, G. A. Kundahl, John Rein, and G. Trageser; L. Volken, judge.

—THE Twelfth New York are still hard at work preparing for their exhibition of "Upton's Tactics Illustrated" at the Hippodrome. The illustrations may possibly be photographed by electric light for the benefit of military students, for the Twelfth is determined to do everything "strictly according to Upton."

—THE following named officers have been appointed upon the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ohio, to date from January 13, 1876: Allen T. Wilcox, of Columbus, Ohio, adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general; Charles W. Karr, of Cincinnati, Ohio, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel.

—COMPANIES B, C, and E, of the Ninth New York, drilled on Monday, April 10. The turnout of this regiment is now only equalled by those of the Seventh as to numbers. The Ninth lacks, however, that slow and careful system of promotion that prevails in the Seventh, by which every officer has to pass through the successive grades only as he is fit for them. That system will come in time.

—THE Third New York Cavalry will march into their new armory (formerly occupied by the Ninety-sixth New York) corner Elm and White streets, on Monday, April 24, Colonel Budke in command. The regiment has been allowed its new horse equipments, and will now start fair. By this time next year we shall see what sort of a regiment it looks like. We wish the Third every success in its new quarters.

—IN our last issue we inadvertently mentioned Lexington Avenue Opera House as the place for the 19th April entertainment of Company C, Seventy-first New York. It should have been Irving Hall. We embrace this opportunity to say that the arrangements made for the entertainment Wednesday, April 19, will meet the views of the most fastidious. Music for dancing will be performed by the Seventy-first New York band, which needs no comment.

—CAPTAIN Wicksteed, a crack shot of Canada, in a recent lecture on the rifle, says: Even in the case of those who are somewhat skilled in the use of the rifle, a little reading on the motions of projectiles, etc., would beget more confidence and certainty in their practice than days of fatiguing toil, without it.

In the case of a wood axe, practice produces more skill than any instruction, written or oral, but the rifle being a delicate mathematical instrument, a man to do it and himself justice must study well the theories and principles on which its construction is based, before proceeding to practice by putting it to his shoulder in front of a target. All of which is very sound.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

RIGHT SHOULDER asks this question, "referring to the Infantry Tactics par. 84 (right shoulder arms from a support). In the second motion, when should the right hand embrace the butt? while the piece is in front of the body, or after it is upon the shoulder?" ANSWER.—In front of the body. Try it and see. Also compare with par. 83. These are the practical proofs. There are also grammatical ones. The sentence between (Two) and (Three) in par. 84 is a compound imperative sentence, with two independent clauses. The first is now in question. The first clause has two predicates "carry and place." These predicates have between them three adverbial adjuncts. "Carry" has two, the phrases "the lockplate up" and "the right hand embracing the butt." Adverbs answer the questions "How? when? or where?" Apply this rule, "How do I carry the piece?" The answer is "the right hand embracing the butt."

A. L. W. writes: In par. 78 the tactics say "Carry arms. Release the piece vertically with the right hand, grasping it at the same time with the left hand above the right, etc." Is the piece so grasped with the left hand as to bring it (the left hand) at the height of the shoulder, when the "carry" is resumed with the right, or is it grasped with the left hand nearer the right, sliding to the shoulder when the carry is resumed with the right hand? ANSWER.—Either way would be correct, according to the tactics. The most essential point in manual is that a regiment should have it entirely uniform. Opinions differ on minor points in its execution.

W. H. T. writes: My non-commissioned officers had a dispute over the meaning of par. 63, page 28, School of the Soldier (Upton's Tactics), when it says, to make the turn: "Other men advance the shoulders opposite the guide, take the double time, etc." Again, School of the Company, par. 206, page 84, it says: "All the files increase the gait, and hasten to place themselves on his left." Part claim that the turn should be done in double time, and part that, according to page 84, the gait should be increased in accordance with distance to be travelled, which may vary in size of companies. I have told them: but they had their own way, and I wrote for them, asking a reply. ANSWER.—We really cannot see any difficulty in the matter. The gait is increased and double time taken in both cases. The guide steps off full step, and the men must run to get up to him. The turn is not done in cadenced time in any case. It is done by running. No alignment is kept during the turn. Show the dismounts plate 15, par. 309. School of the Company, and there ought to be no more difficulty in making them comprehend the movement. All the trouble we have ever seen with turning in National Guard drills is that the men will try to make a wheel of it.

GENERAL J. M. HEDRICK, of Otumba, Iowa, testified before the CLYMER Committee to being interested in post-traderships at Forts Fetterman, Buford, Lincoln, Concho and Camp Supply. He had obtained these appointments from General BELKNAP, whose comrade he had been during the war, but had never had any money transactions with him further than mess accounts when they were in the same regiments.

MR. E. V. Smalley, Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune in 1872, has written a letter to that paper, defending Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, Chairman of the House Military Committee for 1872, from the charge of negligence and connivance at post-traderships frauds, now made by some Western papers against him, on the ground that he did not then investigate the matter. Mr. Smalley says: "It is true that he showed no disposition while Chairman of the Military Committee to probe the matter, but it must be remembered that Secretary Belknap threw dust in the eyes of the newspapers and the public, as well as of the committee, by promptly issuing an order, which appeared to be honestly intended to correct the evil exposed by General Hazen and the Tribune. It was a bold stroke of strategy on Belknap's part, and it was completely successful. The day after the publication of the despatch in the Tribune giving the details of the Fort Sill job, and specifying the exact nature of the contract between Marsh and Evans, General McDowell was in Washington, and his attention was drawn to the scandal by General Garfield. General McDowell said that it was a disgrace to the Army, and that he would go at once to the War Department and talk with Secretary Belknap about it. He went and in an hour or so returned to General Garfield's house radiant. 'A frank, straightforward way is the best,' he said, and went on to tell how Belknap was as much shocked as himself at the disclosure that the soldiers at Fort Sill were being robbed to enable the trader to pay a bonus for his privilege, and how he had offered to sign any order he (McDowell) might write to correct such abuses. General McDowell sat down at a table in General Garfield's library and wrote an order which appeared to cover the case. It directed traders to reside at their posts and carry on their business personally, forbid the subletting of their privileges, and empowered the post council to fix a tariff of prices. This order the General took to the Secretary, who promptly signed it, and thanked him for his kindness in aiding him to break up a vicious practice. Belknap's manner was so frank and hearty that if McDowell entertained any doubts as to his integrity they were completely dissipated. That night the Secretary did a thing he had never been known to do before. He sent an advance copy of the order to the Tribune Bureau here so that it appeared in that paper one day before it was given to the Associated Press. The vigor and apparent honesty of Belknap's action might well have deceived a more astute man than General Coburn, who had no head for investigations and very little for public business of any kind. The McDowell order did not entirely meet the Fort Sill case because Marsh did not hold the appointment of trader as was supposed, Evans holding it in his own name, but no order would have prevented the secret payment of corruption money to secure or retain an appointment. One good effect, however, was brought about by the order—the rapacity of the traders was moderated by the authority of the post councils to revise their price-lists. As Evans's profits were largely reduced, Marsh immediately cut down one-half the amount of his annual tribute to Mrs. Belknap."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SOME of the Berlin papers affirm that the French government has succeeded in buying back through Austrian agents 100,000 Chassepôt rifles captured in the late war, at the rate of 25*f.* a-piece.

HERR KRUPP has presented to the German Emperor four pieces of ordnance. They are of cast steel, upon the latest Prussian pattern for field artillery, and rest upon ebony carriages, inlaid with mahogany, having gold rims and knobs.

News which has neither been contradicted nor confirmed comes from both Vienna and Berlin, that the Emperor of Russia, feeling both sickly and melancholy, has determined to retire to Malta for a period, and that the Czarevitch has been appointed regent.

THERE is a serious talk in German military circles, according to a Berlin correspondent, of increasing the artillery, because both Austria and Russia are adding or have added to the strength of that arm of the service. The Germans feel that they must keep pace with their neighbors.

It has been officially notified that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will make a short stay at Gibraltar, en route home, and the Admiralty have authorized the illumination of the whole of the naval establishments. The Channel Squadron will be at Gibraltar to receive the prince.

THE Government of India has passed a temporary act empowering the government of Bengal to interdict objectionable dramatic performances, in consequence of certain dramatic representations at a native theatre in Calcutta, ridiculing the Prince's visit to ladies of the Hindoo zenana.

THE government of New South Wales has caused a certain number of gold and silver medals to be struck at the Sydney Mint, for presentation to certain colonists and members of the colonial police force, in recognition of individual acts of bravery, performed in conflict with bushrangers during the years 1863, 1864, and 1866. The medals are the size of ordinary war medals, and are to be worn as such.

OF the circular iron-clad, the invention of which is credited to Admiral POROFF, of the Russian Navy, APPLETON'S New Encyclopedia says: "JOHN STEVENS, an American engineer, in 1812, designed a circular iron-clad or revolving steam battery, with armor-plating, substantially the same as those recently designed by the late JOHN ELDER, and like those now constructing for the Russian navy."

THE New Zealand Star, of March 13th, says that Prime Minister Steinberger is in difficulty with his potent Majesty of the Samoan Islands, and the schooner *Ada May*, which arrived at San Francisco, reports that he has been deposed, and was, when she left, a prisoner on board her Majesty's ship *Barra-cuta*, "to protect the fallen premier from the people who are hungry for a slice of American diplomatist."

THE Vienna Arsenal is now busily employed in the manufacture of the new Uchatius guns. Two hundred barrels have already been made, and upwards of forty have been fitted to their carriages. Every regiment of field artillery in the garrison is to be supplied with two batteries of four guns each. A practical course of training in the use of the new gun will be attended by an officer from each regiment of cavalry and infantry, and a captain, a lieutenant, and two non-commissioned officers from each division of artillery.

THE last thing out in Germany is a system of mutual insurance against the damage done to buildings in the "rayons" of fortresses in war-time. A system of reciprocity insurance is to be established all over Germany among owners of the class of property designated. It is considered unlikely that all fortresses in the empire should be placed in a state of siege at the same time. The inhabitants of "rayons" escaping the havoc of war will, by the proposed insurance, be required to help to bear the burden of their less fortunate brethren elsewhere.

ACCORDING to the last census, the number of covering stallions maintained by the German government in the country studs—which do not include the Imperial breeding studs—was 1639. They were distributed as follows: 284 in Lithuania, 135 in West Prussia, 153 in Brandenburg, 239 in Poland, 179 in Silesia, 85 in Saxony, 90 in Schleswig-Holstein, 225 in Hanover, 87 in Westphalia, 106 in Hesse, and 56 in the Rhine Provinces—twelve studs. In 1870, there were eleven studs only, with 1440 stallions. The prohibition on the export of horses from Germany has been removed.

THE traditional white coat of the Austrian army will be seen no more on future fields of battle. A decree has gone forth that it is to be abolished, and a blue tunic, with red facings and yellow shoulder-straps, is to take its place. Blueish-grey trousers, with a red stripe, will complete the uniform of the infantry. In the cavalry, the red pantaloons of the Lancers and Dragoons are to be replaced by others of the same blueish-grey cloth, and yellow shoulder-straps are also to be worn. In the artillery similar pantaloons and shoulder-straps are to be introduced.

THE *Europe Diplomatique* of the 23d March, says: "There is much satisfaction at Berlin at the considerable naval force which Germany is about to send to the extreme East. The command of the squadron

has been given to the senior officer in rank, Count Monts, captain of the *Vineta*. The *Vineta* and *Hertha* are of identical build, their tonnage, 2,302, and their nominal power 1,500, which gives them a speed of 11 knots an hour. Each is armed with 17 cannon of 15 centimetres, and manned by 350 men."

IN case of war with Turkey, Serbia relies upon being able to bring 300,000 men into the field—a despatch from Belgrade states. The reserve has lately been called out, and according to the despatch, the results were satisfactory. It appears from another source that 60,000 Chassepôts captured from the French during the late war have been purchased in Berlin for Serbia. The Governor of Bohemia has, in consequence, ordered the frontier to be closely watched in order to prevent the conveyance of the rifles to Serbia through Austrian territory.

OF the 500 Krupp guns ordered by the Turkish government of the manufactures at Essen, 129 have, says the *Levant Herald*, arrived, and have been distributed among the fortresses of the empire. Seventeen of these guns now arm the fortress of Madjar at the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus, and nineteen have been sent to the fortresses of the Dardanelles. The two gunboats *Hüser* and *Seifi*, lately launched in the Golden Horn and destined to strengthen the flotilla on the Danube, have also been armed each with two Krupp guns of heavy calibre. The balls for these guns are made at the Zeitounbournou Arsenal, where great activity at present prevails in all the manufacturing departments.

THE London *Military and Naval Gazette* says: In consequence of the continued attacks which have been made by the Chinese on the workmen who have been employed in erecting the telegraph line between Foochoo and Amoy, the Great Northern Company has been compelled to abandon the project. The Chinese are also in some way or other, which is not described, obstructing the trade of the Port of Macao, and the Portuguese authorities at that place have threatened to remove the obstructions with an armed force of 5,000 men. We learn from Singapore that the Spanish expedition, under Admiral Malcampo, against the pirates of the Sulu Islands, has been successful. The Spaniards are stated to have lost 500 men during the operations.

SAVERIO Zavota, who was the Duke of Wellington's courier during the Peninsular war, has just died in the Island of Ischia, where for many years he had been proprietor of an hotel. Whenever the duke had any very important despatch to send off, Saverio Zavota, according to his own account, was always employed. On one occasion he related, when the duke wished him to carry a message to a regiment at some distance, he requested that it might be written on very fine paper, so that in the event of his being taken prisoner by the French he could swallow it. Among other services during an eventful life by Saverio Zavota, he had, he said, assisted in carrying Sir John Moore off the field when wounded at the battle of Corunna. At Venice he had met Lord Byron, and was full of pleasant reminiscences of that poet.

LETTERS from Egypt announce that Colonel Gordon has hitherto been successful in his exploration of Equatorial Egypt. He has had many difficulties to encounter, and in some instances has been compelled to fight the tribes who opposed his progress, but it is stated that he never resorted to arms until all conciliatory measures had failed. From one of these tribes, whom he was ultimately obliged to attack in consequence of their persistent hostile attitude, he received this message: "Come on, and we will sit under our trees and send out our children to destroy you." It is expected that Colonel Gordon will complete his explorations up the Nile by July or August of the present year. A short time before writing he came upon and killed a hippopotamus, which afforded a meal for over 200 persons.

COUNT Fink von Finkenstien, who has been recalled from his post as Military Attaché to the German Embassy, was an aide-de-camp (Flügel Adjutant) of the Emperor William, and attended him at the battle of Königgratz. The panic of Prussian spies is at present very great. It seems, in Austria, Frederick the Great held very high notions of the future destinies of the German race, as may be seen by his works, and always kept his eyes steadily on the affairs of Austria. This gifted and unscrupulous monarch paid a great many spies at Vienna as travellers, traders, and artists, with plenty of money in their pockets. It was a favorite plan with him to employ young and handsome fellows to make love to the chambermaids of the Empress Maria Theresa, who, when dressing, used to confide to these women the secrets of her heart and the State. Females seem now to take the place of male spies at Vienna.

THE Queen of Great Britain has gone to Germany. General d'Abzac, aide-de-camp to Marshal MacMahon, has been ordered to await her at Cherbourg, and to attend upon her during her passage through France. The German Emperor will visit her Majesty at Baden-Baden, during the first week in April. Her absence from the country, while Parliament is sitting, is attracting notice. It happens that the Prince of Wales is at Cairo, the Duke of Edinburgh on his way back from St. Petersburg, the Duke of Connaught is at Gibraltar, even Prince Leopold is at Nice; so that for some days the sovereign, the heir to the crown, and all his brothers will be out of the

kingdom, and the royal line will be represented by the Prince Albert Victor of Wales, aged twelve years. No Regency Act has been passed concerning this young prince, nor have Lords Justices of the kingdom been appointed to take charge of things during the absence of the sovereign.

THE four polo teams which are going over to Berlin from four English cavalry regiments are to play a series of matches among themselves, not against the Prussian officers. It is the intention of the War Office officials at Berlin to encourage their officers to play polo, and after the English have officially introduced it they are to enter into friendly rivalry with English cavalry officers by competing for the Grand International Polo Prize, which will be played for in England next year, under the auspices of the International Gun and Polo Club. A German officer, after witnessing the fine riding of the Scots Greys when playing polo, reported to his chiefs at Berlin that the practising of the game makes good horsemen in a scrimmage, and consequently is well suited for officers—hence the distinguished patronage which is to be awarded to the approaching meeting in May. The last time Berlin witnessed a spectacle of the kind was on the occasion of Princess Victoria's marriage in 1858; and the last time there was anything of the kind in England was the celebrated Eglinton tournament.

COLONEL Duhousset, of the French army, who was at Reichshoffen, where he was made prisoner, says: "I must relate a fact which made a great impression upon me. Hardly had the shouts of victory died away into silence, when the Prussians began to drill on the field of battle. I could hardly believe my eyes. I concentrated my attention on a detachment of skirmishers, who were firing blank cartridge. Every soldier, to separate himself or rejoin his leader, had to step over the corpse of a compatriot, or an enemy, to turn a dead horse or make use of it for shelter. I remember watching a young soldier at the extremity of the line. I saw him suddenly hesitate and stop. His features betrayed a feeling of horror. A gruff sound, accentuated by an oath, and followed by a vigorous blow on the back of the head, recalled him to the necessity of keeping his dressing." The Colonel then explains that the emotion of the young soldier arose from the fact that he had come upon the dead bodies of a Frenchman and a German who had fallen grappling with each other, and whose corpses presented a most hideous spectacle. To have been exactly in line it would have been necessary for the young soldier to have stood upon this group.

THE English papers are still full of the return of the Prince of Wales from India. It is said that the *Serapis* has on board a small menagerie, consisting of a couple of young tigers, two young elephants, some spotted deer, some dogs without tails; also a fine fellow belonging to the same species from Bhootan. Besides these, there are on board a diminutive pony, some small Neigherry bullocks, monkeys, and a host of other things, all presents to His Royal Highness during his travels in India. The *Osborne*, too, has several animals on board, including some leopards, cheetahs, etc. That some strange stories are circulated in India about the Prince and his presents is apparent from the following remarks in a Bombay paper: "We think that now that the subject of the presents to the Prince has come to be openly talked about in newspapers and in the bazaars, and significant calculations published of the amount sterling he will be able to realize in London from the fruits of his Indian tour, it will be obvious to all who have the love of the British Constitution and honor of the royal family at heart that it is a thousand times a pity it was not peremptorily arranged before His Royal Highness set a foot in India that he should accept no presents except those which the means at his disposal would enable him to equal in the value of his return gifts."

THE following statements from the London *Naval and Military Gazette* will give some idea of the extremely economical management of the Army Medical Service in Ireland, and of some of its consequences. Ireland is divided into four military districts, and only one set of surgical appliances is allowed by government for each; and, as these districts are of great extent, it is often impossible that an instrument which may be urgently required for some important case can be transmitted in time to be serviceable. To quote a case in point, a soldier's wife was in labor in a remote portion of one of the districts, and it was deemed advisable to deliver by the forceps. A forceps, however, could not be procured in the neighborhood, and the place was more than one hundred miles from headquarters. The result was, that the unfortunate woman was allowed to remain so long undelivered that sloughing of the soft parts ensued, and a vesico-vaginal fistula was the result, costing more for its cure than the price of many instruments. Again, but one laryngoscope and one ophthalmoscope are provided for each district; but, strange to say, the regulations demand that both instruments be kept in one case, so that, if the laryngoscope be required in one portion of the district and the ophthalmoscope in another, the surgeons who require them must either do without them, or wait for each other's convenience; indeed, on one occasion, a medical officer was obliged to apply to a public hospital for the loan of a laryngoscope, as the only one at his disposal was in use elsewhere.

THE funeral of the late Colonel Charles Chesney took place at Sandhurst on the 23d March. The hearse was conveyed from London to the Blackwater Station, near the Royal Military College, and was there met by the officers and men of the Royal Engineers from Aldershot, where the procession was formed and marched in slow time through the little village of Yorktown, past the Royal Military College, to the cemetery in the wood adjacent to that building. The procession was headed by a large body of the Royal Engineers, with arms reversed, followed by the bands of the Royal Military College and 5th Fusiliers. Eight field officers of the Royal Engineers acted as pall-bearers. The remains were followed by Colonel Francis and Geo. Chesney, brothers of the deceased, as chief mourners, and a large number of his relatives and friends. The funeral was attended by a large number of officers of Engineers and other branches of the service. The funeral service was read by the chaplain to the forces. The ceremony concluded with the customary volleys over the grave. The ground was kept by the mounted men of the Royal Engineer Train. The very large concourse of persons of all ranks testified to the strong feelings of regard and affection entertained for Colonel Chesney. He entered the Royal Engineers as second lieutenant in 1845, became first lieutenant in 1846, and obtained his company in 1854. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1868, and brevet-colonel in 1873. At the time of his death Colonel Chesney held the appointment of commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District.

THE British Army Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1877, have just been published. The net result is that the total estimate amounts to £15,281,600—about \$76,000,000. Without reckoning the staff of the brigade depots, the total number of men for whom it is necessary to make provision is taken at 129,693. Counting in the brigade depot staffs, the effective army, exclusive of the forces in India, for next year will be 132,884. The cost of this effective force is estimated at £13,036,300. These charges for the effective service are distributed under five heads: The Regular forces, £5,061,700; next, the auxiliary and reserve forces, £1,337,100; thirdly, the commissariat and ordnance store establishments, £5,397,000; fourthly, works and buildings, £845,100; and lastly, various services, £395,400. Under the first head the details comprise staff and regimental pay and allowances, £4,732,200; divine service, £49,200; administration of military law, £27,900; and the medical establishments and services, £262,400. Under the head of auxiliary and reserve forces the Militia figure for £672,700, a decrease of £12,600 on the estimate of last year; the Yeomanry for £74,000, a decrease of £4,500; the Volunteers for £458,000, an increase of £20,800; and the Army Reserve, in which are included the enrolled pensioners, £132,000, an increase of £10,900. The commissariat and ordnance store establishments show an increase on every item. The establishments, wages, etc., are put down at £370,400, increase, £1,700; provisions, forage, fuel, transport, and other services, £2,997,000, increase, £47,000; clothing establishment, services, supplies, £800,600, increase, £42,500; and supply, manufacture, and repairs of warlike and other stores, £1,229,000, increase, £243,000. On turning to the

details we find that the increase occurs principally in fuel, metals, purchase and repair of small arms, iron ordnance, gun-carriages, accoutrements, saddlery, miscellaneous stores, and machinery.

SPEAKING recently at the Academy of Sciences in Belgium, General Brialmont gave some interesting details of the successive increase of the standing armies of Europe. In 1827 the German army on a war footing numbered 640,000 men, the French 314,000. Last year the former had reached the enormous number of 1,310,000 men, without including the Landsturm, the latter 1,200,000, not counting in the territorial army, while the aggregate strength of the armies of the five great European powers has become more than tripled during the last fifty years. Formerly universal armament existed among savage peoples, limited armament among civilized nations; but now the case is reversed. Universal service is the characteristic of civilized countries, partial armament of savage or semi-civilized nations. And undoubtedly this exaggerated development of modern armies must exercise a baneful influence upon the art of war. The very size of his army will fetter the genius of a general. The immense numbers under his command must be fed both when in his own and in the enemy's country. Crowds of prisoners and of wounded must be humanely treated, and these considerations will prevent him from embarking upon those critical, though brilliant, enterprises which distinguished the heroes of former wars. Strategy, therefore, must decline, and victory will belong more than ever to the nation, which, through its superior military organization and state of preparation for war in time of peace, can most readily place in the field, when hostilities break out, the largest number of men, sufficiently supplied with all the material for a campaign.

GENERAL George A. Forsyth, of Sheridan's Staff, who has been absent in Europe and India for some months on Special Service, in a letter to General Sheridan, which has been published in the Chicago papers, writes as follows concerning the British army in India. He says: "As for the army, it is in good working condition, well drilled, finely disciplined, and well commanded; but this, of course, will form part of my official report. The European army numbers about sixty thousand men, and the native, commanded by English officers, nearly one hundred and thirty thousand. I saw at the camp of instruction at Delhi twelve horse batteries, thirteen regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five of infantry. The artillery is all English, as the government has never seen fit, since the mutiny of 1857, to train native artillerymen to use the guns. The cavalry was composed of four English and nine native regiments, and the infantry of nine or ten English and about fifteen native regiments. Some of these native regiments, especially the Ghoorkhas and Sikhs, are very fine indeed, and all of them were good serviceable troops, who would hold their own anywhere. The officers, both civil and military, in this country are, as a general thing, men of great intelligence, good executive ability, and from early manhood accustomed to controlling large territories and to ruling masses of men. Their experience soon teaches them self-reliance and self-control, and their acts are rarely injudicious, and very rarely unjust. As for the Hindoos, with his ideas of caste, his habitual disregard of truth, and utter in-

ability to comprehend the value of time, he is a study, and an interesting one. The Mohammedans, I think, of rather better stuff to work. The army in India is worth all that it costs the government to maintain it. In fact, India is to-day the training-school of English troops, and both men and officers are worthy representatives of the power of Great Britain. Besides the troops I saw at the camp of instruction at Delhi, I also met at various places in India many regiments both English and native, and I have yet to see the first non-effective company. India develops officers of the army as it does gentlemen of the civil service. It is responsibility that gives tone to men if they have the right qualities to build upon, and should England become embroiled in a continental war her Majesty's government would start twelve months in advance by hurrying home her Indian officers and putting them in command of her troops. Not that I underestimate the officers stationed in England, but the officers in India are practically in the field all the time, and in the matter of marching troops, moving supplies, and caring for men, during an active campaign, they would have very little or nothing to learn. To me the Englishman in India is in many respects like the Western American—not so loud nor so rough, but with the same reliance on himself, the same belief in his country, the same confident self-poise; in fact, a man well worth having when his government is in a tight place." General Forsyth also refers at length to the general characteristics of the country and the influence of English rule, as it appears to him, and then speaks of the railway and canal systems, the country's financial resources, its policy in educational matters, etc.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Day st., New York.

Tasteless Medicines.—Of the many methods devised to overcome the nauseous taste of some medicines, such as Tar, Turpentine, Extract Male Fern, and even of Castor and Cod-Liver Oils, none have as yet equalled that of Capsules, they having numerous advantages over all other forms; and of the Capsules that have fallen under our observation those made by Dundas Dick and Co., of this city, are the best. They are easily swallowed, even by children, being soft; contain genuine medicines, and may be relied on.—*Sanitarium, July, 1873.*

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

CREIGHTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 10, ELIZABETH STRINGHAM, second daughter of Commodore J. B. Creighton, U. S. Navy, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Stringham, in the 19th year of her age.

KELLY.—At Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, April 10, of scarlet fever, JOHN SHERMAN KELLY, eldest son of Brevet Major James K. Kelly, 3rd Artillery, and his wife, Endora Sherman.

THE LATE PAY DIRECTOR GARRETT R. BARRY, U. S. NAVY. Resolutions Passed by the Army and Navy Club, New York. Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove by death our brother officer and member, Pay Director GARRETT R. BARRY, U. S. Navy:

Resolved, That in the demise of Pay Director Barry the Service has experienced the loss of an officer distinguished for his many sterling attributes and devotion to duty, and endeared to all by qualities of head and heart, tested in his long connection with the Club as Vice-President and Director;

Resolved, That though no words of ours can add to the untarnished record he achieved, the members of the Army and Navy Club deplore his loss, and offer their sincere condolence to the relatives of the deceased.

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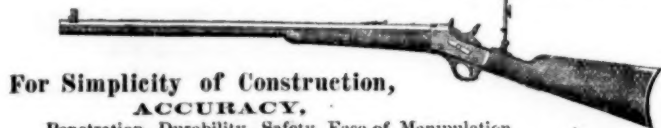
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